MATHEWS'S
new & correct Plan of the CITY and SUBURBS of BRISTOL.
including the Hotwells and Clifton,
and the new BUILDINGS
down to the year 1794.
taken from actual Survey.

Price 1s

To Gloucester
Turnpike
Gotham Hill
White Ladies
Road to Wales
Foot Path
County Bounds
The Fort
To Kingsweston
Roman Camp
CLIFTON DOWN
Gloucester Row
Sion Row
Sion Hill
MALL
Berkeley Place
Boyces Buildings
Richmond Place
York Place
Berkeley Square
Clifton Wood
Jacobs Well
ROYAL YORK CRESCENT
CLIFTON
Hot Well
Colonnade
Prince of Wales's Crescent
Lower Crescent
Granby Place
St Vincents Parade
New Windsor
Dowry
Dowry Place
Love Street
Road to Clifton
The Parade
Paradise Row
Rooms
Avon Street
Mardyke
FLOATING DOCK
ROWNHAM MEADS
RIVER AVON
SEA BANKS
Cannons Marsh
Rope Walk
Wood Wells
Lane
Foot Path from Clifton
Queens Parade
College Green
Trinity St
Tombs Dock
Lewins Mead
Park Row
Stony Hill
Lodge St
Berkeley Hill
Charlotte Street
George Street
Union Street
Portland Square
Portland St
Alfred St
Oxford Str
Orange Place
Kingsdown
Kingsdown Parade
Jamaica Place
Somerset Street
Dove Street
Duke St
Bruce Mount
Bruce Lane
Dighton Str
Charles Str
Portland Str
Barton Str
Cumberland Str
Bellgrove Str
STOKES CROFT
Northern Road
County Bounds
Newfoundland Lane
Earls Mead
Pennywell Lane
Road to Gloucester
New Prison
Bishop Street
St Paul's
Wilson Str
Orange Street
Portland Square
Dean St
Chapter Street
Care Str
WILDER
Surry St
Pembroke St
Norfolk
Hampton Str
Hampton Place
Hanover Place
Hanover Street
Upper Maud Street
Maud Street
Upper Bull La
Bridge Street
Broad Weir
Broadmead
Bristol Bridge
Bridge
Baldwin St
Nicholas St
Corn St
Small St
Wine St
Narrow
Castle Green
Castle
Castle Mead
Elbroad Str
Red Cross Street
OLD MARKET
Jacobs Street
Tower Hill
Tower Lane
Quay Head
Quay Head Str
Broad Quay
Marsh Str
Back
Thomas Lane
Corn Street
Exchange
Clare Str
Clare Street
Leonard
Leonard Corn
Lewins Mead
Pithay
Pithay Court
Broad Street
Wine Street
Fleet Street
Union Street
Unity Street
Jacobs Street
Old Market Street
Lower Maud Street
Upper Maud Street
Maud Street
Lower Castle Street
Upper Castle Street
Castle Street
Lower Guinea Street
Upper Guinea Street
Guinea Street
Lower Redcliff Street
Redcliff Street
Redcliff Parade
Redcliff Hill
Redcliff Back
Redcliff Mead
Redcliff Mead Lane
Temple Back
Temple Gate
Temple Street
Temple Mead
Temple Church
Bath Street
Bath Str
Old Bridge
Bridge Street
Broad Weir
Rackhay
Rack Close
Church Lane
Michal Lane
Thomas Lane
Queen Street
Queen Lane
Queen Charlton Lane
Flower Str
Tower Hill
Tower Lane
Tower Hamet
Water Lane
Lower Water Lane
Rocks
Avon Street
Cheese Lane
Cheese Str
Kilkenny
St Phillips Plain
St Phillips Road
Plain
Street
Lawrance Hill
West Gloucester Lane
Georges Str
Street Ann Str
Lewins Mead
Horsefair
Broadmead
Broadmead Str
Broadmead Lane
Penn Street
Penn Lane
Milk
Rosemary
Water Lane
Water Gate
Gallows
Hill St
Canon
Canon Lane
Chapel Str
Chapel Lane
Chapel Court
Chapel Yard
Cart Lane
Cannon
Flower Str
Rack Close
Church Lane
Michal Lane
Lane
STREET
STREET
Port wall Lane
File Street
Red Lane
Church Yard
Colstons Par
Cathay
Gaol
Square
Prince's Street
Princes Street
Queens Square
QUEENS SQUARE
The Grove
THE BACK
RIVER FROOM
Froom Bridge
Froom Quay
Froom Street
Gibb
Dry Dock
Floating Dock
WAPPING
Hotwell Road
Hotwell
Hotwell Str
Hotwell Rocks
Hotwell Rocks Lane
Hotwell Rocks Parade
Hotwell Rocks Terrace
Hotwell Rocks Place
Hotwell Rocks Court
Hotwell Rocks Square
Hotwell Rocks Street

Gal 5 Fa

THE

NEW HISTORY,

SURVEY and DESCRIPTION

Of the City and Suburbs of

BRISTOL,

OR COMPLETE

GUIDE,

And informing and useful Companion for the Residents and Visitants of this ancient, extensive and increasing CITY,

THE

HOTWELLS and CLIFTON.

Being the most authentic, particular, and comprehensive Account of *Bristol* hitherto published.

TO WHICH ARE ADDED

Descriptions of Towns, Seats and Curiosities in the Vicinity, and of the Cities of BATH and WELLS; brief Biography of eminent Natives of Bristol; memoirs of CHATTERTON the Poet;

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Urbs hæc sublimis, spatiosa, fidelis, amæna,
Dulcis & insignis, prisca, benigna, nitens,
Jura, Deum, regem, regionem, crimina, pacem,
Servat, adorat, amat, protegit, odit, habet.

BRISTOL.

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1794.

MVSEVM
BRITAN
NICVM

ADVERTISEMENT.

IT will be proper to inform the Readers of this Work, who might poſſibly have expected ſome ſlight and flimſy *apology for a Guide* to accompany the Directory, that they are now preſented with a new, authentic, methodical Hiſtory, Survey and Deſcription of Briſtol; which have been much wanted, at a moderate price; and which, the Writer hopes will be ſatisfactory to inhabitants, viſitants and travellers. The Subſcribers will have, over and above their expectation, information concerning this City, ſufficient (if printed more at large) to fill a handſome volume in octavo: and will, it is preſumed, be ſo kind as to let the extenſion and variety of the Work apologize for the delay of Publication. The Author has not reviewed the Sheets to diſcover typographical errors, hopes they are but few, ſuch as will not materially affect the ſenſe, and may be eaſily rectified by the Reader; and ſhall be thankful to Clerical and Literary gentlemen for correction of miſtakes, and hints for future improvement and augmentation, directed to the Publiſher.

Tranſlation of the Latin motto in the Title.

Briſtolia, lofty, ſpacious, faithful, fair,
Sweet, famous, old, kind, neat beyond compare;
Maintains the Nation's rights, her God adores,
Her Sov'reign loves, protects the Britiſh ſhores;
Foul crimes deteſts, and ſeeks their ſwift decreaſe,
And thus enjoys a bleſt, internal peace.

ERRATA.

Page 56, line 36, for *sua* read *suæ*.
Page 59, line 3, *read* ſympathetic.
Page 85, line 13, read CHAP. XV.

CONTENTS.

Chap. I. Of the Situation of Briſtol and its Advantages. page 1.
Chap. II. Antiquity, Names, earlieſt accounts of Briſtol, to William the firſt. - - - - - - - - p. 4.
Chap. III. Select hiſtorical Notes of Briſtol, with heads of Charters. - - - - - - - - - - - - p. 7.
Chap. IV. Of the Walls, Gates and Caſtle of Briſtol. p. 22.
Chap. V. Hiſtory of the progreſſive augmentation of the ancient City. Account of its late and preſent increaſe; its extent, circumference, number of houſes and inhabitants. p. 29.
Chap. VI. Of the Rivers, Keys, Navigation, Docks and Bridges of Briſtol. - - - - - - - - p. 32.
Chap. VII. Of the Trade and Commerce of Briſtol, foreign and domeſtic; its Ships and various manufactories. p. 37.
Chap. VIII. Of the Fairs, Markets, Coals and wholeſome waters of Briſtol. - - - - - - - - p. 42.
Chap. IX. Of the civil Government, Corporation, Officers, Juriſdiction, Courts, Wards, Priſons, Trading Companies, Halls, lighting, paving, police and arms of this City. p. 45.
Chap. X. Of the buildings of Briſtol in general, the principal ancient and modern ſtreets, the ſquares, open places and conveniences for ambulatory exercitation. p. 50.
Chap. XI. Of the Cathedral Church of the Holy Trinity. p. 54.
Chap. XII. Of the Church of St. Mary at Redcliff. - p. 62.
Chap. XIII. Of the Churches, Chapels, and places for public worſhip. - - - - - - - p. 69.
Chap. XIV. Of the other public Buildings. - - - p. 81.
Chap. XV. Of the public Schools, Hoſpitals, Almshouſes, and Charitable foundations and inſtitutions of Briſtol. p. 85.
Chap. XVI. Various miſcellaneous particulars concerning Briſtol. - - - - - - - - - - p. 89.
Chap. XVII. Account of ſome eminent perſons and Authors, natives of Briſtol. - - - - p. 93.
Chap. XVII. Of the HOTWELL; its ſituation, ancient uſe, nature and properties of the water, its particular virtue and efficacy in various diſorders. Concerning St. Vincent's-rocks; Clifton, the great increaſe of buildings there; and the *diſcovery* of another *excellent mineral water*. - - - - - - - - - - - - p. 98.
Chap. XIX. Of the Cities, Towns, Seats, and Curioſities of thoſe parts of Somerſet that are in the neighbourhood of Briſtol. - - - - - p. 109.
Chap. XX. Of ſome Towns, Seats and Curioſities in the county of Gloceſter and vicinity of Briſtol. p. 111.

The

The complete BRISTOL GUIDE.

CHAP. I.

Of the Situation *of* BRISTOL, *and its* Advantages.

THE City Briſtol lies in 51 deg. of N. Lat. 2. 46, W. Long. at the Southern extremity of Gloceſterſhire, and the Northern of Somerſetſhire: being a City and County independent of both, but generally reckoned in Somerſetſhire. It is 115 miles due Weſt from London; through Bath 123; 12 W. N. W. of Bath; 179 N. E of Falmouth; 80 N. E of Exeter; 149 E of Milford-Haven; 34, S. W. by S. of Gloceſter; 50 S. S. W. of Worceſter; 106 S. by E of Cheſter; 188 S. of Liverpool; 228 S.W. of York; 220 W. by S. of Norwich; and 68 W. by S. of Oxford. It has two Rivers which run through it, the Avon andthe Froom; its principal is the Avon, and the City is built at about 8 miles from its mouth or diſcharge into the Briſtol Channel or Severn Sea. It ſtands in a moſt delightful and healthy Country, and is ſurrounded with numerous verdant Hills, ſome of moderate, and others of towering height, particularly to the North, which defend it from the cold winds and render its ſituation very warm and comfortable. The circumjacent Country is variegated with high and wholeſome Downs, ſweetened with odoriferous Plants and Herbs; fruitful Valleys, watered with Rivers, Springs, Brooks and Rivulets; ſublime Rocks; thick Woods; beautiful Scenes of Nature; and moſt pleaſing Proſpects of Land and Water and conſiderable extent of Country. In its vicinity are many pleaſant and handſome Villages, ſeats of Nobility and Gentry happily ſituated; theſe and the abovementioned circumſtances, always attract the attention and excite the approbation of Travellers and Foreigners.

By Briſtol, we would be underſtood to mean, the City, and all its inhabited Environs that pertain to it, and are connected with it. And a general deſcription of its ſituation thus taken, is, that it ſtands on a Vale, and on lofty Hills to the N; N. W. and W. of it. But though the ſummits of thoſe Hills, Kingſdown, St. Michaels, Brandon, and Clifton Hills, may be 250 Feet or upwards, in perpendicular height above the Rivers; and though the lower Buildings of Briſtol appear from their tops to be in a deep Valley, yet various parts of the City and Suburbs are on fine elevations from the Rivers, which are not ſo ſteep as to be inconvenient for Trade or Carriages.

The old Town or City, primarily built, and which was within the inner Wall, ſtands on a Hill 40 feet high between the Rivers Avon and Froom, from which eminence there is every way a de-

cent. Thus the heart of the City which is moſt crowded, being ſeated on a Hill, and the ſtreets interſecting each other at right angles in ſeveral places, has a free admiſſion and circulation of Air.

This City is ſaid to reſemble very much ancient Rome; its plan being nearly circular, with a greater diameter one way than another; and the River cutting off about a ſixth part from the reſt. Alſo, it ſtands on ſeven Hills; and its principal River, the Avon, is ſimilar to the Tyber in width, colour and rapidity. Its Hills, are 1ſt. that on which ſtands the old Town, the walls of which were nearly circular and had ſix Gates. 2d. That on which ſtood the Caſtle to the E. which is bounded by the Avon on the S. the Froom on the N. and W; and by a deep Ditch or Moat, (now partly arched over) on the E. 3d. To the W. the College-Green, which is a conſiderable and pleaſant eminence, and on which ſtands the Cathedral Church. 4th. To the South of the Avon, at about three Furlongs from Briſtol Bridge, Redcliff-Hill, on which are, the famous Church of that name, its Church-Yard, and ſeveral other Streets and Places. 5th. St. Michaels-Hill. 6th. Kingſdown; the boundary or chaſm between theſe two laſt being in Mills's Gardens, upper Maudlin-Lane. 7th. Brandon Hill, the chaſm between which and St. Michael's Hill, is Park-Street. On this Hill are lately erected, Berkely Square, Great George Street, Charlotte Street, and ſeveral other Buildings: and it is hoped that the Corporation will ſoon (reſerving the upper part for Proſpect) let out all the reſt for Building; and effect below and above an elegant and convenient junction between Briſtol and the pariſh of Clifton. Theſe three laſt grand eminences are in general covered with handſome houſes and gardens, riſing Street over Street to the very top, moſt of which command a delightful and extenſive view of the City and Country for ſeveral miles around. Strangers, who are ſpectators from the oppoſite Hills, and from ſome parts of the City and Suburbs, are ſtruck with agreeable ſurprize, at the ſight of a large Town, hanging in a continued ſlope, as it were from the very Clouds. From theſe, and many other Hills about Briſtol, particularly Montpelier to the N. the City, its two greateſt Churches, the Cathedral and Redcliff, and its other lofty *curious and elegant* Towers and Steeples, make an auguſt and venerable object.

The Valleys and Hills of Briſtol, are covered with public and private Buildings of various Materials and Conſtructions. Its upper parts ſtand principally on Rocks, and its lower, ſome on red Marl, and others on thick hard beds of Sand or Coals. The ground under the ſurface, is perforated with Drains and common Sewers in all directions: and the two Rivers, which run all through the Town, and turn and wind to ſo many parts of the Valleys, receive, and carry off all the Filth and with it noxious Effluvia. Perhaps there

is

is not a houſe which has not a communication with the main Sewers; a proviſion for cleanlineſs not ſo univerſal in any City in the World.

Thus is Briſtol, by Nature and Situation a moſt healthy Town: many agreeable circumſtances render it ſo. A few Fathoms under ground is excellent Water. Its Air is well known and experienced to be undeniably and notably ſalubrious. Its Soil is dry; and the damps of ſome moiſt Countries and Atmoſpheres are here unknown. Some Invalids of Briſtol whom Buſineſs or Curioſity have led to London, have ſoon found themſelves worſe than before, and obliged to make a haſty retreat to their Native Air.

The advantageous circumſtances of the ſituation of Briſtol, taken all together, perhaps cannot be paralelled in Britain. A deep, navigable River flows through the very middle of it, which will bring a Ship of more than 1000 Tons up to Briſtol Bridge. This River flows with ſuch a ſtrong and rapid courſe, that the largeſt Veſſels go up and down in one Tide. Several Ships of War, of from 40 to 70 guns were built here for Government, during the late conteſt with America. Its convenience for Trade is every way apparent, Its own River is navigable to the ſpacious, populous and elegant City of Bath. It ſtands ſo near to the confluence of the River Avon with the Severn, that it enjoys the Navigation and Trade of that great River and adjacent Country; and of a vaſt extent of Sea Coaſts down the Briſtol Channel; of Somerſet, Devon, and Cornwall to the Lands-End, and of Southern Wales to Milford-Haven, Ireland is juſt at the mouth of its Channel, whoſe neighbourhood and Trade, are undoubtedly very beneficial to it. It enjoys the benefit of a mineral Water, and of a great reſort and reſidence of Nobility and Gentry, eſpecially in the months of Summer. It ſtands in the midſt of a Coal Country, the veins of which run under its Streets. It is ſurrounded with Collieries, not only in Kingſwood, on the Gloceſterſhire ſide of the River, but alſo on the Somerſet ſide. It has in its environs quarries of various ſorts of Stone for Lime, Building and Paving. St. Vincents Rocks, the quarries of Dundry, Downend, &c. would furniſh Stone enough to build and pave a City larger than Babylon: therefore Fuel, and the materials for Building are leſs expenſive here, than at moſt other great and populous Towns.

Not to enlarge on the great plenty of the neceſſaries of life, in the Counties of Gloceſter, Somerſet and Wilts, which ſupply the inhabitants of Briſtol; its vicinity to Wales and the fruitful county of Glamorgan, occaſions a great and continual *importation of* Poultry, Pigs, excellent Salt Butter, Eggs and Fruit, beſides what it receives from the other Engliſh counties. With all theſe Advantages, Briſtol has gradually riſen to the rank of the ſecond City in England, for Extent, Population, Trade, Opulence, Increaſe and

importance to Government, and to the whole Nation.

Chap. II.

Antiquity, Names, earlieſt Accounts of Briſtol, to William the Firſt.

WHEN Julius Cæſar invaded Britain, he found it full of inhabitants: and it is not improbable that its popularity might have exiſted for many previous ages; how many, are known only to HIM, who knoweth all things. There is great reaſon to conclude, that long before the invaſion of the Romans, ſuch an advantageous, eligible ſituation, as that on which the ancient City was built, had not eſcaped the notice of the Britons, and that it had been an elected and favoured place of habitation. Standing on a pleaſing eminence between two Rivers, watered by the confluence of the Rivers on three ſides, being ſo convenient for defence, and having ſuch an eaſy communication with the Ocean, there is no doubt that it had been long a ſeat of our Britiſh anceſtors. Whether conſtructed of Mud or Hurdles, the great antiquity of this place of reſidence will not be diſputed by a very ſuperficial Obſerver,

That there was a Roman Camp at Clifton we ſhall produce the following proofs. Tacitus ſays, that "Oſtorius (about the year "of Chriſt 50) extended his victorious Arms upon the banks of the "Severn, and ſecured that River, and the Avon." And in another place "Oſtorius took away the Arms of thoſe who were ſuſpected, "and reſtrained thoſe on the rivers Avon and Severn, ſurrounding "them with Camps."

In the itinerary of Antoninus, a ſtation or camp of the Romans, was noticed by the name of Abone or Avone, (the Britiſh name of the River) ſituated between *Aquæ Solis*, Bath, and the River Severn. William of Worceſter who wrote in 1480, and mentions the fortified camp on Clifton Hill adds, "And that ſuch a Fortreſs, was "in all likelihood founded there in ancient Times, there remains "to this day, in a great circle, a heap of Stones, great and ſmall, "ſcattered and ſpread abroad. It is very wonderful to behold "theſe Stones, globularly lying in ſuch order, and in a great "circle; for there ſeems to have been a very ſtrong caſtrum, which "is ſaid to have been for ſome hundred years paſt, and is nowlevel-"led with the ground. And it therefore is, an honor and orna-"ment, to my native country Briſtol, to have or hear of the foun-"dation of ſuch noble fortreſſes and camps. I write this for the "ſake of commemorating this camp or fortreſs,

Other proofs of there having been a Roman camp on Clifton Hill, are, the ditches and *aggera* ſtill to be ſeen; and the many Roman coins of Nero, Domitian, Trajan and other Emperors, that have

have been dug up there. Alſo when Sir Wm. Draper levelled the ground near to the camp, a curious Roman Urn with two handles, tiles, bricks, and broken potſherds were found there. In 1783 Roman coins were found in digging the foundations of the new houſes near to thoſe remains of the camp which are ſtill left for ſpeculation. It is, further, remarkable, that under Kingſweſton Hill near to the River, was a common Field called Avon's Town, as mentioned in the rental of Sir Ralph Sadlier, dated 36, Hen 8. "One acre in campo Abone Town." Here have been found coins of Nero, Veſpaſian, Conſtantine, &c.

In a manuſcript of Abel Wantner, in the Bodleian Library, it is ſaid, "At Pollbury where Trim goeth into the Avon, much coin "has been found, conjectured to be the ancient ſtation of the Ro- "mans between Bath and Avington, mentioned by Antoninus the "Emperor in his Journal Book." Theſe, and the great number of Roman coins that have been found at Henbury and about the country are inconteſtible proofs, that the Romans were here, and had a ſtation and camp by the Avon, the work of Oſterius, the Roman General under Claudius: and it is probable they lived in garriſon on the Hill in the Summer, and in Winter under the Hills for a conſiderable extent of country.

As Julius Cæſar found Britain full of inhabitants, it is evident that they muſt have occupied particular places, and not leſs evident that they choſe the moſt convenient. And therefore there is great reaſon to conclude that many of the Towns and Cities which are now moſt eminent, were originally begun by the native Britons. It does not appear that they had any buildings of ſtone or brick, or regular Towns, but irregular ſtations and houſes, made of Hurdles, Trees and Mud. But it appears that the inhabitants of this ſpot, learned of the Romans to build with Stones; and to plan their Town between the Rivers. The Romans generally laid out their incipient Towns in four Streets, directing to the four Cardinal points, which is the plan of the old and internal Town of Briſtol, and ſtill continues; alſo of Cheſter and other places of Roman foundation.

Several Authors, inform us that this place was called by the Britons, Caer Odera Nante Badon, i. e. the City Odera in Badon Valley. Leland thought that it ſhould be read, Nante Avon, Nante ſignifying a place in which a River flows. As Oſtorius was commander here, the Britons might have named their Town, Caer Oſter, from him, and by dropping the letter, s, not unuſual among them, Caer Oter, or Odera. And to ſtrengthen this conjecture, we may add, that Auſt Paſſage, in Doomſday Book, was called Auſtre Clive, retaining the name of Oſtorius without the Latin termination.

The

The origin of the preſent name Briſtow is Caer Brito, the Britiſh Town or City; given it for diſtinction from the Roman ſtation *Abone* as inhabited by the Britons under the protection and government of the Romans. That the Romans governed and watched over Caer Brito, may be inferred from coins of Conſtantine, Conſtantius, Gordian and Tetricus, being found at the fort by Thomas Tyndale, Eſq. and from a coin of Conſtantine being found four feet deep, in a field behind the Montague Tavern, in 1780. So that it is probable, they had a fort or ſtation on the Hill, which commanded a view of the Town and a great extent of country to, and beyond *Aquæ Solis*, the Waters of the Sun, i. e. Bath.

There is no particular information extant of any improvements, that the Romans taught or aſſiſted the Britons to make in their Town, Brito, but that it flouriſhed and improved we may learn from the following teſtimonies: Gildas, an ancient Britiſh Hiſtorian, who died in the year of Chriſt 570, has noticed "Brito" in his liſt of fortified and eminent Cities that were in Britain, in the year 430, after the Romans had left this iſland, and therefore it muſt have been a place of ſome account in the fifth century. Gildas mentions 28 Cities famous in ancient times; and Nennius about the year 620, mentions Caer Brito as one of the 28. Bede who died 734, ſays "Britain was famous in ancient times, for 28 "moſt noble Cities, furniſhed with gates and ſtrong bolts, walls "and towers."

Theodoſius was the laſt Roman Emperor that had power in Britain. For about 423 the Goths made dreadful deveſtations in the empire, and forced the Romans to leave their conqueſts, after they had commanded here almoſt 500 years. But they had levied ſo many Soldiers for foreign Countries, that the land was very much depopulated. So that the Britains were obliged to call in the Saxons againſt their enemies the Picts, and having overcome them, the Saxons made a complete conqueſt of the whole Country. Leland ſays concerning this Town. "Aucta eſt a Saxonibus." It was increaſed by the Saxons. Its name alſo had ſome little change made in it, by the addition of the Saxon termination, Stow or Place, and was for many years Brytſtowe, from that Briſtowe, and from the latinized nominations, Briſtolia or Briſtolium, modernly Briſtol.

Hollingſhead ſays that Alfred in the fifth year of his reign drove the Danes from Exeter to Dartmouth where they took Shipping, and diſperſed others, "ſome of whom fled to Chippenham and ſome to Briſtol."

About the year 900 (Leland informs us) Aylward Sneaw, a valiant Saxon Nobleman of great rank and fortune was Lord of Brightſtowe. His ſon Algar ſucceeded him; and Briſtric or Brightick,

Brightick, after them. This laſt was a very rich Man, reſided much at Briſtol, and greatly diſtinguiſhed and improved it.

In the year 1051, in the time of Edward the Confeſſor, Harold and Leoſwine the ſons of Earl Godwin, are mentioned by our Hiſtorians to have been proſcribed, and coming to Brytſtowe, went on board a Ship that their brother Swayne had prepared for them and were carried to Ireland. And in 1063 (according to Florence of Worceſter) Harold Duke of Kent, and afterward King, ſet ſail from Brytſtowe to invade Wales.

In Doomſday Book finiſhed in the year 1086, by direction of William the Conqueror, the people of Briſtol were ſtiled Burgeſſes, which proves that it was a place of ſome importance. "Briſtou with Barton, an adjoining Farm, paid to the King 110 "marks of Silver" and the Burgeſſes returned that Biſhop G. had 33 marks and one of Gold. It was then rated higher than any City or Town in England, excepting London, York, and Wincheſter. Robert the rhyming Monk of Gloceſter reckons Briſtoe, among the chief Towns of this land.

The furſte Lords and maiſtres that yn yis londe wer
And the chyffe Tounes furſte they lete arer
London and Everwyk, Lyncolne and Leyceſtre
Cocheſtre and Canterbyre, Briſtoe and Worceſtre.

The Biſhop G. mentioned above, is ſuppoſed to be Godfrey Biſhop of Conſtance, and to be the Cuſtos or Proprietor of the Caſtle at that time. Camden notices, that this Town was called Brightſtowe by the Saxons as being a bright and pleaſant place; but it certainly exiſted and had the name of Brito, long before the time of the Saxons; and afterwards Britſtow, and Brytſtowe, plainly referring to its being a principal Place or Port for the Britons, and to their former reſidence in and ſubſequent great connexions with it.

Chap. III.

Select hiſtorical Notes of Briſtol, with heads of Charters.

In the year 1066, Harding the anceſtor of the Berkely Family was a magiſtrate, and rich merchant of Briſtol. He is called Mayor and Governor of Briſtol; and Leland ſays, that he removed the fraternity of Calendaries (a Society exiſting in Briſtol before the Conqueſt) to the Church of All-Hallows, which before were at Chriſt-church. In 1087 the firſt year of the reign of William Rufus, Godfrey Biſhop of Conſtance, Governor of Briſtol Caſtle, with his nephew Robert de Mowbray Earl of Northumberland, joined in Rebellion againſt the King; and making Briſtol their head

head quarters, the ſtrong fortreſs here became the repoſitory of all the plunder taken round about as far as Berkely and Bath. They penetrated into Wiltſhire, ravaged that county, and entering the ſouth eaſt quarter of Somerſetſhire ſat down before Ilcheſter, but were there repulſed. After this William Rufus demoliſhed the walls of the City.

1090. Briſtol from its ſituation was famous for its Voyages and Trade to Ireland. The following Trade recorded in the life of Wulfſtan Biſhop of Worceſter, in *Anglia ſacra*, ſhows the barbariſm of thoſe times. "There is a Town called Brickſtou, "oppoſite to Ireland, and extremely convenient for trading with "that country. Wulfſtan induced them to drop a barbarous "cuſtom, which neither the love of God nor the King could pre- "vail on them to lay aſide. This was the mart for Slaves, col- "lected from all parts of England, and particularly young Wo- "men, whom they took care to provide with a pregnancy in order "to inhance their value. It was a moſt moving ſight to ſee in "the public Markets, rows of young people of both Sexes, tied "together with ropes, of great beauty and in the flower of their "youth, daily proſtituted, daily ſold. Execrable fact! Wretched "diſgrace! Men unmindful of the affections of the brute creation, "delivering into ſlavery their Relations, and even their very "Offspring!"

In 1110 Robert Earl of Gloceſter was Lord of Briſtol, and re-built part of its Caſtle, and fortified it againſt K. Stephen whom he took and confined a Priſoner in it for the Empreſs Maud. This Robert married Matilda the heireſs of Robert Fitzhaymon Lord or Governor of Briſtol in the year 1090, and by this marriage obtained the Lordſhip and built the Tower in the Caſtle of Briſtol, according to Robert of Gloceſter.

And Briſtow throw his wyfe was alſo hys,
And he brogt to gret ſta the Toune as he yut ys,
And rerde ther an caſtel myd the noble tour,
That of alle the tours of Engelonde ys yhelde the floure.

Briſtol and its Caſtle being in the poſſeſſion of Robert Earl of Gloceſter and Maud the Empreſs, that Lady placed her Son here to School among the Sons of the chief Men of the Town, as recorded by Baker in his Chronicle. "He was brought into England "by his uncle Robert, and was put to School at Briſtol, being "then nine years old, and was under the tuition of one *Mathews* "where he remained four years." Here he grew much delighted with Robert Fitzharding, and when he came to the crown he knighted him, then Mayor or Governor of Briſtol after his Father, and made him heir of the eſtate of Berkely.

1148 Robert Fitzharding began the foundation of the Abby

of

of St. Auguſtine, and built the Church and all the Offices in ſix years time.

About this time Dermot King of Lemſter in Ireland, with only 60 men in his Company, fled over to Briſtol, to ſubject himſelf and his Kingdom to the Crown of England. Fitzharding entertained him.

1173 Henry the 2d. granted a Charter to the men of Redcliff to this purpoſe. "Henry King of England &c. to all Barons, Juſtices, Sheriffs &c. wiſheth health: I grant that my men that dwell in my fee in the Marſh near the Bridge of Briſtow, have their certain cuſtoms and liberties and quittances through all England and Wales, as my Burgeſſes, and namely thoſe of Briſtow as my Charter teſtifies: and I forbid that any one do them any injury or reproach upon this account." By this Charter, it appears, that there was a Bridge over the Avon in Henry the 2d's time, which in all probability was conſtructed of Wood.

This King further granted to his Burgeſſes of Briſtol to be free from all Toll and other Cuſtoms throughout England, Wales and Normandy. In his time Briſtol was ſo populous and flouriſhing, that he gave to it a grant of the City of Dublin in Ireland, to inhabit, poſſeſs and enjoy it, and a large Colony from Briſtol was accordingly ſent thither.

1190. John Earl of Morton, being Lord of Briſtol, renewed its Charter, which aſcertained the then boundaries of the City, confirmed the priviliges of its Inhabitants and ſecured their Property.

1196. Richard the 1ſt. taxed the Burgeſſes who paid 200 marks and for the Fairs 10 marks; which ſhows the antiquity of the Fairs of Briſtol.

1201. There was a Treaſury at Briſtol: and the Town paid an aid for the King's paſſage to Ireland, Briſtol a 1000 marks and the men of Redclive a 1000 marks. The Redcliff ſide being perhaps as large and opulent as Briſtol, might occaſion the whole (as one Town) to be reckoned anciently in Somerſetſhire.

1209. King John iſſued a Proclamation at Briſtol, forbidding the taking of all ſorts of feathered Game throughout England.

1210. The King laid a heavy Tax on all the Jews. An opulent Jew who reſided in Briſtol, named Abraham, refuſed to pay this Tax, for which he was fined 10,000 marks; this he alſo refuſed to pay; on which the King ordered that one of his teeth ſhould be drawn every day till the Sum was paid: the Jew having only eight teeth, loſt ſeven of them and then paid the money to ſave the laſt.

About this time Prince Henry, eldeſt Son of King John, (afterward Hen. the 3d.) was on account of the troubleſome Wars in

which his Father was engaged with the Barons, placed in Briſtol, to be in ſafety during his minority, and to receive an Education ſuited to his high ſtation, he having with him ſeveral Noblemen and Tutors for that purpoſe.

1215. King John, after a ſeries of troubles with the Barons, left his Son Henry to ſucceed, who was proclaimed and crowned at Gloceſter. Guallo the Pope's legate, in the preſence of Henry the 3d. held a Synod at Briſtol, in which Louis the French King's Son, who had been invited over by the Barons was excommunicated, which ſtrengthened the intereſt of the newly crowned King.

1216. The King with his Councellors and Tutors came to Briſtol, and granted the Burgeſſes a new Charter, which enacted that Briſtol ſhould be governed by a Mayor after the manner of London, with two "grave, ſad, worſhipful Men" who were to be called Prepoſitors.. The firſt Mayor choſen in conſequence of this Charter was Adam le Page.

1240. The ground in the Marſh of St. Auguſtine was purchaſed of Abbot Bradſtone for making the Trench or Canal called the Quay.

1244. King Henry granted two new Charters, which ordained that the Burgeſſes of Briſtol ſhould chooſe a Coroner, that ſucceſſors ſhould inherit the goods of deceaſed relatives, that the inhabitants ſhould be as free as thoſe of London, that the Mayor when choſen ſhould be preſented to the Conſtable of the Caſtle, &c. &c.

1247. The Mayor, Burgeſſes and Commonalty of Briſtol, with the joint charges of the men of Redclive and the governors of Temple fee, turned the courſe of the River Avon by cutting a Canal from Redcliff Back to Tower harratz, and built a Bridge of Stone over it. This at length had lofty houſes erected on each ſide of it, with a Chapel acroſs the Bridge in the centre, like a gateway. And whereas a Market had been previouſly held on each ſide of the Water, it was now ordained that all proviſions ſhould be brought to one Market, to be held at and about the High Croſs at the confluence of the four principal Streets.

1256. There was a grievous Famine in Briſtol. Wheat was ſold at 16s. the buſhel: and good proviſions were ſo ſcarce that people eat the carcaſes of Dogs and other Carrion.

1263. Prince Edward was a Priſoner in the Caſtle of Briſtol and in 1265 took Briſtol Caſtle from the Barons and fined the Town £1000. and in 1267 the Prepoſitors began to be called Stewards.

1272. There were 12 Furnaces at York, and 12 at Briſtol for melting Silver, and hammering and ſtamping Money.

1278. King Edward and Lewellin Prince of Wales were at War, in the midſt of which four Ships of Briſtol took a prize near to the iſland of Scilly; in which was the intended ſpouſe of Lewellin and daughter of Simon Montford, which ſervice was well accepted by the King.

1283.

1283. King Edward the 1ſt. came from Wales to Briſtol about the middle of December, kept his Chriſtmas here with much content and ſatisfaction, and held a Parliament: and this year iſſued out the firſt regular ſummons by writ to the Mayor and Magiſtrates of Briſtol, requiring that two Perſons ſhould be ſent as repreſentatives to ſerve in his Parliament at Shrewſbury.

1294. Simon de Bourton, Mayor, founded the Church of St. Mary Redcliff, and the Alms-houſe in the Long Row, in St. Thomas's Pariſh.

1305. K. Edward the 1ſt. taxing all the corporate Cities and Towns, Briſtol paid £400: and 1308. K. Edward 2d. accompanied Piers Gaveſton to Briſtol to bring him on his way to Ireland; and 1313 the Stewards began to be called Bailiffs.

1326. Hugh Spencer the Father, aged 90. was drawn hanged and beheaded at Briſtol. in the ſight of the King and his own Son Hugh: After that, his Body was hanged up for four days, and then cut in pieces, and thrown to the Dogs. Upon this the King and Hugh Spencer the younger entered a little Veſſel behind the Caſtle, deſigning to get to Lundy or to Ireland, but having been toſſed about on the Sea for a week, they landed in Wales, where the Welchmen for a reward of £2000 delivered them up to tbe Earl of Lancaſter and his Forces. Spencer was hung at London on a gallows 50 feet high: and the King depoſed and cruelly put to death in Berkely Caſtle.

1345. William de Colford recorder of Briſtol drew up in writing the Laws and Liberties of the Town; and the Mayor and 48 principal Citizens agreed on many uſeful Laws, which were confirmed by the Charter of the 5th. of Edward 3d. Among theſe it was ordered, that no leprous man ſtay within the Precincts of the Town nor any common woman remain within its Walls; and if ſuch women be found, that the doors and windows of the houſe ſhould be unhung, and carried by the Serjants of the Mayor to the houſe of the Conſtable of the Ward, and there to be kept till the women be removed: that no whore ſhould ever appear in the Streets or within the bars in St. James's without their heads covered.

1362. The Staple of Wool was eſtabliſhed here by Edward the 3d. who alſo in 1373 granted a Charter, by which Briſtol, for the good ſervices the King had received from it by Sea and Land, was made a County of itſelf: new Boundaries, marked by Stones were ſet up on the Somerſetſhire and Glocesterſhire ſides, for the information of poſterity concerning the Liberties: the Mayor and Citizens were enabled to chooſe a Sheriff and 40 Common Council men, who had power to make Laws and raiſe Taxes: and the Mayor for the future was to take his Oath before his Predeceſſor, and not before the Conſtable of the Caſtle.

In 1386, Briſtol was grown ſo opulent by commerce, that when the King was threatened with a French invaſion, the Citizens lent to him £200, as much as York or any City excepting London.

1409. The Commons of Somerſet, Briſtol and Wilts, preſented a petition to the King to empower them to remove all obſtructions in the River Avon, that impeded the navigation between Briſtol and Bath. For before the time of Richard the 1ſt. the Avon was navigable to Bath, and wine, wax, ſalt, wool, ſkins and cloth, uſed to be conveyed in Veſſels between both Cities.

1422. A Mint for coining was eſtabliſhed in Briſtol.

1445. A great part of the lofty ſpire of Redcliff Church was thrown down by a violent tempeſt of Thunder and Lightning. The roof of the Church was beaten in and the ſpire never rebuilt, but both repaired and covered, as at preſent, by William Cannings an opulent Merchant. Alſo this year King Henry the 6th. viſited Briſtol, and renewed the Charter.

1456. Queen Margaret with her Nobility came to Briſtol. 1461 Edward the fourth came to Briſtol, and had Sir Baudwin Fulford, with Bright and Heſſant Eſqrs. beheaded.

1490. The Streets were newly paved: and the City gave the King £500 as a benevolence.

This year King Henry the 7th. with the Lord Chancellor came to Briſtol and kept his court at the great houſe at St. Auguſtine's Place. The Citizens willing to ſhow his Majeſty all the reſpect they could during his reſidence dreſſed themſelves in their beſt clothes. The King thinking that ſome of their wives were too well dreſſed for their ſtation, ordered that every Citizen who poſſeſſed goods to the amount of £20 ſhould pay 20s. for the ſumptuous apparel of his Wife.

1495. Henry the 7th. granted Letters patent to John Cabot, Merchant of Briſtol, and to his three Sons Lewis, Sebaſtian and Sanctius for the diſcovery of new and unknown lands. 1497, Sebaſtian Cabot diſcovered Newfoundland in his firſt voyage, the iſland of St. John, and the continent of America, which he ſailed by quite to Florida.

1500. Henry the 7th granted a new Charter to the Corporation for ſix Aldermen, a Recorder, two Sheriffs, forty Common Councilmen, a Chamberlain, a Seal, Water-Bailiff, and Goal delivery.

1502. King Henry gave a patent to James Elliot, and Thomas Aſhurſt, merchants of Briſtol; and to John Gonſaler and Francis Fernandez natives of Portugal, to go with Engliſh colours in queſt of unknown lands.

1534. King Henry the 8th and his train were at Thornbury, and the Mayor of Briſtol ſent him ten fat oxen and forty ſheep: and

and to Queen Ann a ſilver cup and cover with 100 marks of gold. One Author ſays that the King came diſguiſed to Briſtol, with ſeveral gentlemen to Mr. Thorn's houſe, and ſecretly viewed the City which Mr. Thorn ſhewed him, and being ſtruck with the extent and appearance of the Buildings promiſed to make it a Biſhop's See which he afterwards did. This year there were great diſputes about Laymen's preaching in Briſtol, who were favored by the Mayor, and ſome Prieſts ſent to Newgate; and 1538 George Wiſard a heretic preached in St. Nicholas Church, and was ordered to bear a faggot for his erroneous doctrine.

1541. King Henry the 8th having ſuppreſſed the Monaſtery of St. Auguſtine, erected it into a Biſhop's See, and conſtituted Paul Buſh, rector of Winterbourne, its firſt Biſhop. Briſtol was now by Proclamation declared a City.

1543. The Litany was firſt ſung in Engliſh, in a general proceſſion from Chriſt-church unto St. Mary Redcliff. 1556 Queen Mary incorporated the Merchant Adventurers into a company, and Sebaſtian Cabot of Briſtol was conſtituted their firſt Governor. 1565. A wind-mill was erected on Brandon-Hill by Mr. Read the Town's Attorney, where, before ſtood the Chapel of St. Brandon.

1581. Queen Elizabeth granted a new Charter for 12 Aldermen, and for dividing the City into 12 Wards. 1582. The Mayor ſent a letter to Sir Francis Walſingham, concerning the Briſtol Merchants intention to furniſh 1000 marks and two Ships, of 60 and 40 tons for the diſcovery of ſome part of the coaſt of America: and Sir Francis returned a letter greatly commending the zeal of the Briſtol Merchants for the Weſtern diſcovery. 1585. The Earl of Pembroke came from Wales to Briſtol to review the trained Bands, and he having taken the upper hand of the Mayor, and notice of it being given to the Queen, ſhe ſent for him by poſt to Court, and he was committed to the Tower and fined. 1588. Four Ships were fitted out from Briſtol, to join the Queen's Fleet at Plymouth againſt the Spaniſh Armada.

1597. There was ſuch a ſcarcity of proviſions at Briſtol, that perſons of Ability were obliged to keep as many poor people in their houſes as their incomes would admit, for fear of an inſurrection. Wheat 20s. a buſhel.

1609. John Guy of Briſtol having ſettled a colony in Newfoundland, returned, leaving his Son there, and in 1611, went back again taking with him a Miniſter, and ſeveral Men and Women.

1613. Queen Ann came to Briſtol, and was preſented by the Mayor, with a rich embroidered purſe of gold; and attended in a grand proceſſion to her lodgings at Sir John Young's at the great houſe in St. Auguſtine's Place, (now Colſton's School) where ſhe

was

was ſaluted with 42 great guns. On Sunday ſhe went to the Cathedral: and on Monday at high tide, a Sea fight was exhibited on the River for her entertainment, and on Tueſday ſhe went to Bath. She was ſo pleaſed with her reception here, that ſhe gave the Mayor a golden ring ſet with diamonds worth £60. ſaying that "ſhe never knew ſhe was a Queen till ſhe came to Briſtol."

1625. By act of Common Council, Brandon-hill was adjudged to and is the property of the Mayor and Sheriffs; but the Citizens were allowed to dry clothes there.

1630. Charles 1ſt. by a Charter to the Corporation, for the ſum of £959. granted the Caſtle and its Precincts to be for ever ſeperated from the county of Gloceſter, and to be made part of the City and County of Briſtol.

1635. Briſtol paid above £25,000 for Cuſtoms: and gave £2163. 13ſ. 4d. towards fitting out a Fleet againſt France and Holland.

1638. Briſtol felt the ill effects of the tyrannical Government. Commiſſioners and Purſuivants were ſent down, who examined on oath, Merchants, what entries were made at the Cuſtom-houſe, what commodities they had ſent to Sea; what Foreign goods imported for years paſt? &c. In conſequence of theſe examinations, ſome were compelled to accuſe each other, and were ſent for up to London. Shopkeepers had heavy impoſts laid on them. Soap-makers paid £4 Cuſtom per ton for Soap. Brewers forty marks per annum for a Commiſſion; theſe grievances ſoured the people againſt the King and Government. Four Aldermen &c. went to complain to the King, who told them with outward civility, that he was ſorry for ſuch hard commiſſions, which however he could not recall. They went to great expence about a trial, but could get no determination in their favor. This year a Ship was launched at the end of the Quay, in which eleven Boys were drowned, and from thence ſhe was called the Drown-boy.

1641, War commenced between the King and Parliament. Denzil Hollis was nominated to command the Militia at Briſtol. He ſubſcribed £1000 againſt the King.

1642. The Caſtle and Walls of Briſtol were repaired; a fort made at Brandon, and another at St. Michael's-hill, now the Royal Fort. Two regiments under Col. Eſſex were by the contrivance of the Mayor's wife and two other Ladies let into the City. The Parliament made a weekly aſſeſſment on all Cities and Counties. Briſtol paid £55, 15ſ. per week.

1643. Col. Fiennes Governor of Briſtol, diſcovered a deſign of Robert Yeomans and George Bouchier to deliver up the City to the King's Forces; upon which they were condemned by a Council of War, and hanged May 30th, notwithſtanding the King's letter to the Mayor and Citizens on their behalf.

4th

4th July Prince Rupert ſat down before Briſtol, and notwithſtanding two Citizens had been hanged for intending to deliver up the City the deſign took effect, for it being at that time unprepared for reſiſtance, (of which P. Rupert had notice from his Correſpondents within) the Governor was obliged after three days ſiege to ſurrender it to him: and on the 2d of Auguſt King Charles came to Briſtol, and on Sunday attended Divine Service at the Cathedral Church.

1645. The Plague raged in this City, and about 3000 died. Fairfax ſummoned P. Rupert to deliver up the City to the Parliament, which at length he did. There were found here 140 pieces of Cannon mounted; 100 barrels of Powder; Victuals in the Royal Fort for 150 men for 320 days; the Caſtle victualled for half ſo long; the Prince had in garriſon 2500 Foot, 100 Horſe, beſides 1000 trained Bands and Auxiliaries, ſo that the taking of this Place was a great loſs to the King and of great importance to the Parliament.

1648. King Charles having been tried and condemned at Weſtminſter was executed there, and the Mayor of Briſtol, proclaimed that there was no King in England, and that the ſucceſſors of Charles the 1ſt. were Traitors to the State. 1650. The Walls about the Royal Fort were made by order of Parliament who gave £1000 towards the Building.

1653. The People called Quakers made their firſt appearance at Briſtol. 1656. Oliver Cromwell ſent for James Nailor and other Quaker Preachers to London, for having made a public entry into Briſtol through Bedminſter. The Parliament cruelly and unjuſtly paſſed ſentence on Nailor to ſtand in the Pillory two hours; and then to be whipped by the common Hangman, his Tongue to be bored through with a hot Iron, and his Forehead to be marked with the letter B: and after to be ſent to Briſtol to be there publicly whipped.

1657, Dec. 8. The Corporation received a letter from the Lord Protector, a copy of which may not be unacceptable to our readers.

Oliver. P.

Truſtie and well beloved, we greete you well: remembering well the late expreſſions of love that I have had from you, I cannot omit any opportunitie to expreſſe my care of you. I do heare on all hands, that the Cavalier party are deſigning to put us into blood. We are, I hope, taking the beſt care we can, by the bleſſing of God, to obviate this danger. But our intelligence on all hands being, that they have a deſign upon your Cittie, we could not but warne you thereof, and give you authoritie, as we doe hereby, to put yourſelves into the beſt poſture you can for your own defence,

fence, by raiſing your Militia by virtue of the commiſſion formerly ſent you, and putting them in a readineſſe for the purpoſe aforeſaide; letting you alſo knowe that for your better encouragement herein, you ſhall have a troop of Horſe ſent you to quarter in or neare your Towne. We deſire you to let us heare from time to time what occurs touching the malignant partie, and ſo we bid you farewell. Given at Whitehall this 2d of December 1657.

To our truſtie and well beloved, the Mayor Aldermen and Common Council of the Cittie of Briſtowe.

In purſuance of this command, the Militia was raiſed and the City was put into a poſture of defence.

1660. The King was reſtored. 1663, 5th of September, the King and Queen, with James Duke of York and his Dutcheſs, Prince Rupert &c. came to Briſtol, and were ſplendidly received and entertained by the Mayor at a dinner provided on the occaſion. 150 pieces of ordnance were diſcharged in the Marſh, (now Queen's-ſquare) at three diſtinct times. The King knighted the Mayor, Sir John Knight, and the Royal Family went to Bath at about four o'Clock.

1664. Charles the 2d. confirmed the Charters of Charles the 1ſt. of 1630; and 1683 a Quo warranto being brought againſt the old Charter it was reſigned into the King's hands.

1684. Charles 2d. granted a new Charter in which he confirmed this Place to be a City and County of itſelf, gave full powers to the Mayor and two Sheriffs, to have a common Seal, and to them and the Common Councilmen, not exceeding forty-three, power to make Laws for the Government of the City. Mayor and Sheriffs to be choſen 15th September, and ſworn 29th. The Recorder to be a Barriſter of five years ſtanding, and to have the Royal approbation. The Aldermen to be twelve and the Recorder the ſenior. A Fine of £500 to be impoſed on thoſe who ſhall refuſe to be choſen unleſs not worth £2000. The Aldermen to be Juſtices of the Peace, and to hold Quarterly Seſſions for trying Offenders. A Town Clerk to be choſen, a Barriſter of three years, a Steward of the Sheriffs Court and two Coroners. Mayor &c. to have the regulation of Markets and Fairs, and to hold Piedpowder Court, &c.

1685. There was a great alarm of the Duke of Monmouth's coming here from Taunton and Wells. In conſequence of this the Duke of Beaufort, Lord Lieutenant of the City, drew up 21 companies of Foot in Redcliff-meads. The Duke of Monmouth was certainly on his march towards Briſtol, abounding in Money, Arms, Stores, and in Friends to him, ſo that he intended to attempt its capture, being aſſured of aſſiſtance within: but the Duke of Beaufort having declared to the Citizens that he would ſet fire to the

the Town if they made an inſurrection, Monmouth ſaid "God "forbid that I ſhould bring the two calamities of Fire and Sword "together, on ſo noble a City," ſo he marched to Bath, Froome, and Bridgewater; where from the top of the Tower, perceiving Lord Feverſham's Horſe and Foot lying at King's Sedgmore, careleſsly encamped, he determined to attack them in the night, but was defeated, and taken afterwards, near Ringwood in Dorſetſhire, lying in a Ditch, covered with Fern, in the habit of a Peaſant: he had ſome green peaſe in his pocket (on which he had ſubſiſted) with his George of Diamonds. Having not ſlept for three nights from exhauſtion of ſpirits, he fainted and wept. He was tried and condemned to be beheaded the 15th of July, then 30 years old.

Judge Jefferies came to Briſtol, and opened his commiſſion with a long ſpeech full of aſperity againſt the Citizens, accuſing the Mayor &c. of pride, and of kidnapping away and ſelling abroad to his advantage, fellows that had been brought before him for ſmall crimes, and making them compound to be tranſported. Jefferies condemned ſix perſons here for High Treaſon; three were reprieved.

1687. In January there came here a letter and order of King James for diſplacing the Proteſtant Corporation, and for putting Papiſts in their ſtead, which was accordingly done. And in April the declaration was brought hither for indulgence of all perſons in the free and public exerciſe of their Religion, and in erecting Meeting Houſes: for which ſome Diſſenters preſented addreſſes of thanks; all availed themſelves of the Liberty, to which they had a right, but moſt parties ſuſpected that the King intended under this maſk to introduce Popery. Nor did this appearance of moderation, nor his order for reſtoring diſplaced Corporations avail, for many Biſhops and conſiderable Men adhered to the Prince of Orange, and Military Officers deſerted to him.

1688. The diſplaced Corporation was reſtored by the King's Proclamation, which concluded with his intention of calling a Parliament, but all were too late: for on the 5th of November the Prince of Orange landed at Torbay: and on the 15th of February 1689, he and the Princeſs were proclaimed King and Queen in Briſtol.

1690. King William landed from Ireland, oppoſite Pill, near Shirehampton, (now Lamplighters-hall) and went to Sir Robert Southwell's at Kingſweſton.

1691. The Clergy Feaſt was eſtabliſhed here by Biſhop Hall; and Sir John Knight Mayor of Briſtol, raiſed a work of Stone round the Hotwell Spring, higher than the Tide ever roſe.

1695. The Hotwell Houſe was built, and the Pump erected,

which brings the Water thirty feet high.

1701. The Coronation day of Queen Ann was celebrated here with great ſolemnity, proceſſion, firing of Cannons, ringing, illumination, and burning an effigy of the Pope.

1703. A great ſtorm of Wind and Rain, that drowned all the low fields and country about Briſtol, down to Kingroad; and filled many Cellars and Warehouſes in Briſtol. Boats were ſent from hence to ſave the lives of people who had taken refuge on Trees and Buſhes.

1704. The number of Ale-houſes here were limited to 220. Stage-plays were prohibited within the Liberties: and the Theatre in Tucker (now Bath) Street, was converted into a Preſbyterian Meeting-houſe.

1708. Queen's Square was laid out and the Buildings were begun. A ſcarcity and exportation of Corn, occaſioned an inſurrection of the Colliers which was ſuppreſſed by reducing the price of Wheat to 6s. 8d. a buſhel.

1709. The preſent Cuſtom-houſe was built by the Corporation, The old Houſe is yet ſtanding on the Back.

1710. Queen Ann having viſited Briſtol, renewed its Charter, confirming all other Charters and Liberties, and aſcertaining its Boundaries. This Charter ordains that Briſtol remain for ever a City incorporate and County of itſelf; and that its Magiſtrates hold Government over all its Boundaries by Land and Water: that the firm of the Body Corporate be, the Mayor, Burgeſſes and Commonalty of the City of Briſtol: that the Mayor be choſen every 15th day of September: that the Recorder ſhall be the firſt Alderman; with the others making twelve, according to the number of Wards; that two Sheriffs be choſen annually out of the Common Council; which are to conſiſt of forty-two Perſons beſides the Mayor: that the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council ſhall have power to make and execute Laws for the good of the City, and to fine and puniſh, not contrary to the Laws and Statutes of the Kingdom: that every Recorder ſhall be a Barriſter of five years ſtanding: that the Town Clerk and Steward of the Sheriff's Court be Barriſters of three years: that the Mayor, Recorder and Aldermen be all Juſtices of the Peace for City and County: and ſhall try all Treaſons, Felonies, capital and criminal Cauſes: have Power to hold four Seſſions of the Peace in every year; to change the Times and Places of any of the Markets, and to regulate them by reaſonable and wholeſome Laws of their own making, for the benefit of the Perſons reſorting to them: and finally that the Mayor, Burgeſſes and Commonalty of the City of Briſtol, and their ſucceſſors, ſhall have and enjoy all Juriſdictions, Liberties, Powers, franchiſes, exemptions, priviliges, emoluments and hereditaments

heriditaments that were enjoyed by their anceſtors, or that any Kings and Queens of England have heretofore made, granted, or confirmed. Theſe are the principal heads of this Charter, which may ſerve to refute the vulgar error that Briſtol has none, and that its Magiſtrates are ſelf created. Many Acts of Parliament have been obtained ſince this, for watching, lighting and paving; maintainance of the Poor; building Briſtol Bridge and widening avenues to it; for building and rebuilding ſeveral Churches; for a Floating-dock and extending the Boundaries of the City; for regulating the Police, Hackney Coaches, and many other neceſſary and uſeful purpoſes.

Queen Ann was the laſt Monarch who publicly viſited Briſtol, and who granted it the principal and laſt grand Charter for its good Government and Peace. She was a pious, benevolent, and truly amiable Woman; and an elegant pedeſtrian Statue of her erected in one of the Squares of Briſtol might ſerve to perpetuate the memory of her private virtues and public benefits.

1711. An Act of Parliament was procured to complete the navigation of the Avon to Bath, which was completed 1727 when the firſt barge went from Briſtol to Bath laden with deals, lead and meal.

1714. The Draw-bridge and two arches of Stone over the River Froom were completed at the ſole expence of the Corporation.

1720. The Wharf of Stone from King-ſtreet down towards the Grove was building at the expence of the City. And about this time, St. James's (the ſecond) Square was begun.

1726. An Act was obtained for placing Turnpikes round the City, but the Colliers not being exempted from payment, roſe in a great number, cut down and entirely deſtroyed them.

1730. The firſt incendiary Letters ever known in the Kingdom, were ſent to divers perſons here with threats to fire their houſes, if they did not leave ſums of money in certain places. Mr. Packer, Ship-builder, had his houſe burned down in conſequence, which occaſioned an alarm and double watch till 6 in the morning.

1733. The great Crane at the Gibb, built by the ingenious Mr. Padmore: and the Mud Dock completed at the expence of the Merchants.

1736. The Statue of King William erected in Queen's-Square.

1738. Frederick Prince of Wales and the Princeſs Auguſta his Lady, came from Bath to Briſtol. They were met by the Mayor &c. at Temple Gate, where the Recorder delivered a Speech to them. A large Proceſſion of Citizens preceded their Coach up High-ſtreet and along the Quay, to Mr. Combes's houſe in Queen's

ſquare, where an elegant dinner was provided and a Ball at night. They lay at Mr. Coombes's that night and returned the next morning to Bath. The City Library in King-ſtreet, built at the expenee of the Chamber, and coſt £1600. was finiſhed this year.

1740. The foundation of the Exchange was laid.

1745. The Pretender's Son having advanced as far as Derby, the Citizens met at the Merchant's-hall, and ſubſcribed £36,450 for raiſing men. The Trial Privateer took a Ship bound to Scotland, with fire-locks, warlike ſtores, £6000 in money, and a number of men, and brought her into Kingroad. Alſo two London Privateers landed here the Money and Stores taken in two rich Spaniſh prizes, which were depoſited in the Cuſtom-houſe, amounting to about £800,000, and were conveyed to London in 22 waggons, guarded by Soldiers.

1746. It is remarkable, that at this time William Cann Eſq. Town-clerk, John Mitchell Deputy Town-clerk; and James Britton the under clerk were all mad: the former cut his throat, and the other two were ſent to the receptacle for inſane perſons at the Fiſhponds.

1748. The Sheds on the Back for the Corn-Market were finiſhed. 1750. An earthquake in London, and felt alſo here. Two Ships arrived with two Whales at Sea-mill Dock. This trade not anſwering, has not been ſince revived; and the Dock left to ruin. The Bill for naturalization of Foreign Proteſtants was oppoſed by the Citizens of Briſtol.

1752. Briſtol was invaded by a riotous and formidable mob of Colliers and country people from Kingſwood and adjacent Parts, on account of the ſcarcity of Corn. They broke the windows of the Council-houſe, and Exchange; plundered a Corn Ship, and occaſioned a general ſtoppage of Trade, and all the Shops to be ſhut up. The Citizens armed and were headed by the Mayor. The Colliers reſiſted and kept up their riot and invaſion for a whole week. Many were wounded and ſome killed, before they were quelled and diſperſed. Others were taken priſoners, tried, and ſuffered by fine and impriſonment.

1753. The Bill to naturalize Jews was ſtrongly oppoſed in this City; and Dr. Tucker (the now worthy Dean of Gloceſter) was burned in effigy for patronizing the Jews. 1754. St Giles's Bridge at the head of the Quay was finiſhed.

1755. The Draw-bridge was rebuilt on a new and much more commodious plan than the former. King's-ſquare and ſeveral adjacent Streets were laid out and began to be built.

1757. No leſs than 51 Privateers were fitted out at Briſtol to cruize againſt the French, to the great loſs of the adventurers. 1758.

The

The Belliqueux, a French Ship of War of 64 guns and 415 men, was in a fog blown up the Briſtol Channel, and could not get back. She was taken without reſiſtance by the Antelope of 50 guns, and brought into Briſtol.

1760. The Act paſſed for taking down the old Bridge which was incumbered with lofty houſes; a temporary Bridge began to be built on Piers of Stone, above the old one; and in 1761, the Duke of York made a public entry over it into Briſtol, and remained here ſome days; and this year the old Bridge was taken down.

1764. A Mrs. Ruſcombe and her ſervant were found ſhockingly cut and murdered in her houſe in College-green, and the perpetrator was never diſcovered. This year, the Floating-dock was begun by Mr. Champion. 1765. Bridewell-bridge was built of ſtone, before of wood. The new Theatre in King-ſtreet was opened. An Act paſſed to take down all ſigns, poſts and ſpouts. 1766. Caſtle gate was taken down, and removed by a Mr. Reeves merchant, to his ſeat at Briſlington, and Lawford's-gate and ſeveral others demoliſhed, before and about this time. 1767. A new commodious Dock made at the Grove, and the Key continued round to the Back. Brunſwick-ſquare and adjacent ſtreets laid out for Building and begun. 1768. Briſtol-bridge finiſhed and opened. 1770. St. Leonards church, Corn-ſtreet, taken down with the Tower and Blind gate under it. 1771. A way opened from Corn-ſtreet to the Key: and Clare-ſtreet began to be built.

1777. An Act paſſed for enlarging the boundaries of the City down to Rownham Paſſage, to include the Floating-dock. John Aitkin the Painter attempted to ſet fire to ſeveral Houſes and Ships, and occaſioned a dreadful conflagration in Key-ſtreet. He was hanged at Portſmouth. 1782. The old Colonade called the Tolzey taken down, and a wing to the Exchange built ſimilar to the Poſt-office. The Conduit and Fiſh-market at the head of the Quay taken away; and the latter appointed to be held in St. James's market, Union-ſtreet.

1784. The foundation of the new Infirmary on a larger plan was laid June 2d. A Manſion-houſe for the Mayor was fitted up in Queen-ſquare, and a new banqueting Room built adjoining to Charlotte-ſtreet. 1785. The Marine Society eſtabliſhed for educating poor Boys for Sea ſervice. 1786. Hackney Coaches began to ſtand in the Streets, and ſoon increaſed to thirty. Old Chriſt-church taken down, and the foundation of the preſent elegant Church and Steeple laid in November. The City Library in King-ſtreet was enlarged with a new wing.

1787. The three new Police Bills paſſed in Parliament for regulating

gulating partition walls, keeping the pavements clean, muzzling maſtiff dogs, eſtabliſhing hackney coaches, preſerving the navigation of the River, and ſaving the Shipping from fire, &c.

1789. St. James's Pariſh divided, and St. Paul's taken out of it by Act of Parliament. The Foundation Stone of the Church laid April 23. About this time the ancient Church of St. Thomas was taken down excepting the Tower. Both theſe Churches are now (1793) completely built, and finiſhing inſide with all poſſible expedition. The main Body and eaſtern Wing of the new Infirmary are completed and inhabited. A Magdalen Hoſpital and new Chapel; and an Aſylum for the Blind, have been opened. Many noble Piles of Building have been raiſed, Portland and Berkely Squares of ſtone, with ſeveral handſome adjacent Streets are in great forwardneſs and partly inhabited. A general and rapid increaſe of Buildings hath been carried on about the City; two or three large Creſcents, and various other Streets, Parades, Rows and Places, ſome of Freeſtone, and others of Brick ornamented with Stone, which do credit to the taſte and ſpirit of the Builders: and afford airy, wholeſome and healthy habitations to Nobility, Gentry, Merchants and Traders.

Chap. IV.

Of the Walls, Gates, and Caſtle of Briſtol.

AUTHORITIES have been already adduced to prove, that the ancient Town or City, conſiſting principally of four Streets, was incloſed and defended by Walls and Gates. The Gates were latterly known by the names of St. Leonard, St. Nicholas, Newgate, Tower-Gate, St. Johns, St. Giles's, ſix in all, of which only two, St. Johns and Tower-lane Gate are remaining in the oldeſt and original Wall. The Town being enlarged by the Saxons, another and external Wall and Gates became neceſſary for defence, which probably were Lawfords-Gate, Pithay-Gate, Needleſs-Gate, Froom-Gate, Marſh-Gate, Back-ſtreet Gate and the Back-Gate. We find that Briſtol had a double Wall before William Rufus diſmantled it; and there is little reaſon to doubt that the outer Wall built to protect the Suburbs which the increaſe of inhabitants had occaſioned, was the ſecond and laſt Wall, as we have not any account of another, on this ſide of the Water. The Redcliff ſide was defended by a Wall at an early period which had two Gates, Temple and Redcliff. On this ſide, ſome parts of the old Wall remain for two or three furlongs in length, having the battlements filled up. A very ancient round Tower is ſtill ſtanding on the outer Wall near

near the River Froom, and may be viewed from the hinder parts of ſome of the houſes on St. James's-Back. After the demolition of the Caſtle, two Gates were built for the incloſure of its Precincts, Caſtle-Gate and Queen's-Gate, ſo that Briſtol had in all ſeventeen Gates; three only of which remain, the two before mentioned and Temple-Gate. The increaſe of the Town, which made a ſecond Wall neceſſary, being in the time of the Saxons; we have ſufficient reaſon to conclude, that it was about the year 930, in the reign of Ethelſtan: and alſo that the Wall was begun by Aylward Sneaw (or Snow) if not finiſhed by him. For the Pithay-Gate was formerly called Aylwards Gate and the Bridge under it Aylwards Bridge: and ſo lately as the year 1486, William of Worceſter in his memoirs of Briſtol, called the Pithay, Aylward-ſtreet, and the Gate Aylwards-Gate. ſee page 184. When the Caſtle-Gate was taken away its materials were erected on a ſmaller ſcale at a Gentleman's Seat near the road to Briſlington.

Temple-Gate is a lofty and elegant arch of Freeſtone with two poſterns for foot paſſengers, rebuilt in 1734. Over the Gate there are under a pediment, the Arms of the City towards the Country; and of the King towards the City.

St. John's-Gate is the northern Gate of the old Town, and has on the ſouthern ſide, ſtatues of the Kings Belinus and Brennus, the latter of whom was the reputed founder of Briſtol, if we are diſpoſed to credit the fables of Geoffrey of Monmouth and old monkiſh traditions. A late Author has aſſerted that "the ſtatues appear to be as ancient as the Town itſelf;" but the Gate, (which is a handſome gothic arch) the Tower and Spire upon it and the adjoining Pariſh Church, were built anew in the 14th century, by Walter Frampton, three times Mayor, and an opulent merchant of Briſtol.

Tower-Gate in Tower-lane, which muſt be very ancient, is a plain arch in the thick Wall of the City; has a houſe built upon it, and now, ſteps of ſtone under it, to help the declivity and for foot paſſengers only.

Camden was certainly erroneous in aſſerting that Robert Rufus Earl of Gloceſter, natural Son of Henry the 1ſt. was the founder of the Caſtle of Briſtol, for in 1088 it was mentioned by Roger Hoveden as "*Caſtrum fortiſſimum*" a very ſtrong Caſtle. And if it were ſo ſtrong only one year after the Conqueſt, there cannot be a queſtion concerning its previous exiſtence as a fortreſs to defend the City. According to Stow, in the year 915, a great Navy of Danes ſailed about the Weſt country and landed in divers places, taking great plunder; and Edward ſenior, Son of Alfred, for ſtrengthening the Country, made a Caſtle at the mouth of the Avon. Barrett laboured hardly to prove this Edward to be the founder of

the

the Caſtle at Briſtol, (which by no means follows from Stow) and for want of other evidence he had recourſe to the literary forgeries of Chatterton, to the pſeudo-Rowley, and the fictitious Turgot. However, though Earl Robert was not the founder yet he repaired and rebuilt ſome parts of it, greatly added to its ſtrength, erected a Palace and other houſes in it, and a magnificent Tower ſcarcely to be equalled in England, and encompaſſed the whole with ſtrong Walls, devoting every tenth ſtone to the building of the Priory of St. James, in which he was buried 1147. The Caſtle was certainly held in 1088 againſt William Rufus, by the Biſhop of Conſtance, before Henry the 1ſt, father of the Earl was at man's eſtate. Leland ſays, that Robert built part of it, and that "the great dungeon Towre was made of ſtone brought out of Normandie by the redde Earl of Gloceſtre" William Rufus, for ſervice done to him by Robert Fitzhaymon gentleman of his Bedchamber, gave him the Earldom of Gloceſter, with the Caſtle of Briſtol appendant to it: he had no Son, but four daughters: Mabile the eldeſt was a great Heireſs, and a lofty dame. This Lady, King Henry 1ſt. married to his ſon Robert, who in 1110 was Lord of Briſtol by his marriage and creation; Fitzhaymon dying in 1107. Robert, monk of Gloceſter gives a curious account of King Henry's courting the Lady for his Son, who refuſed him, at firſt, for want of a Title.

Sir, ſheo ſaide, ich wote your herte upon mee is,
More for myne heritage, than for myſelfe I wis:
And ſuch heritage as ich have, hit weer to mee greet ſhame,
To take a Lorde, but he hadde any ſurname:
Damoſeill, quoth the Kyng, thou ſeeſt well in this caſe
Sir Robert Fitz Hayme thi Fader's name was:
As fayre a name he ſhall have, as you may ſee,
Sir Robert le Fitz Roy ſhall his name be:
Damoſeill, he ſay'd, thi Lorde ſhall have a name
For him and for his heires fayre without blame;
For Robert Erle of Glouceſter, his name ſhall be and is,
Hee ſhall be Erle of Glouceſter, and his heires I wis:
Inne this forme, quoth ſhee, ich wole, that all my thyng be his.

As ſeveral Authors inform us that William Rufus razed the double Walls of Briſtol, it is very probable that this Earl, who newly incloſed the Caſtle, did alſo repair or rebuild the Walls of the City, which ſtood entire for ages after.

In the Battle of Lincoln, King Stephen was taken Priſoner by Earl Robert, who ſent him to the Empreſs Maud then at Gloceſter, from whence ſhe ordered the King to Briſtol Caſtle, where he was at firſt treated gently, but afterward laid in Irons, on pretence of having been ſeen beyond the bounds of his confinement. The Earl himſelf was alſo taken Priſoner near Winchſter, and was

was eſteemed an equal ranſom for the King, who was releaſed, after nine months impriſonment, 1141. The King, for his greater dignity was releaſed firſt, and the Queen of Stephen, with one of her Sons, and two Lords were kept in the Caſtle of Briſtol, as hoſtages, from the time of the King's being releaſed, till the Earl was alſo returned to his Friends at Briſtol, when he ſet the Queen and hoſtages free.

It was not until 1130, that Earl Robert began to rebuild, improve, and ſtrengthen this ancient Caſtle, celebrated by Roger of Hoveden, 142 years before. A *moſt ſtrong Caſtle* could not be the work of a day; it was certainly of very ancient foundation. The Anglo-Saxon Kings, and Earls of Gloceſter, the Lords of this country, long held this City under their protection and government, and received great advantages from its rents and profits. Theſe might either have built, or improved the Caſtle, if previouſly built. Aylward Sneaw, who was Lord of Briſtol about the year 900, and ſaid to be *vir in armis ſtrenuus*, a man of great proweſs; or Brictric his grandſon, who were both very partial to Briſtol, and great builders and repairers of it, might have commenced or improved ſo conſiderable a work. An inconteſtible proof, that Brictric carried on capital operations at Briſtol may be found in ſome Latin verſes, taken from a Chronicle of Tewkſbury, quoted by Dugdale, in Monaſticon Vol. 1. page 161.

Atque ego Brictanus, ultimus ante conqueſtum Dominus,
Hoc Templum fundo, mihimet vere corde jucundo,
Briſtow conſtruxi, *Honor fiat ut Crucifixi.*

Thus tranſlated:

I Brictric, ere the Conqueſt, the laſt Lord,
This Temple founded: with heart's free accord,
I built up Briſtow, for this very cauſe,
To honor him who dy'd upon the Croſs.

This Temple refers to the great old Church at Tewkſbury, one of the largeſt in England that is not a Cathedral: and the laſt line, either to the general worſhip of Chriſt, or to ſome particular religious foundation erected by Brictric; or to the four moſt ancient Streets of Briſtol, which were built in the form of a Croſs.

An embattled Wall was the firſt outwork of defence round the City; till, at the Eaſtern part, where it was not moted by the River, the Caſtle was erected for its protection. Then were the two communications made between the Avon and Froome to the Eaſt and Weſt; that to the Eaſt is ſtill remaining, tho' partly arched, and that to the Weſt now deſtroyed, was a very deep trench from the water below Newgate, to Avon: over the middle of this, near to St. Peter's church, was a Drawbridge leading from the Caſtle-gate to the Town. The circumference of the water around it was

at leaſt half a mile, according to William of Worceſter 1225 yards. It had very ſtrong Walls, with battlements, and a Sally-port leading into the ſcite of the preſent Queen-ſtreet. To deſcribe the various works and buildings of the Caſtle would be to little purpoſe. Concerning the great Tower we ſhall juſt quote from the laſt cited Author. " The tour called the dongeon, ys in length " Eſte and Weſt 60 feet, and North and South 45 feet; with " fowre toures ſtandyng upon the four corners: the myghtyeſt " tour above all the fowre toures ys 5 fethym hygh abofe all the " fowre toures: and the Wallys be in thykneſs there 6 fote."

The Caſtle itſelf excluding the outworks, was 540 feet from Eaſt to Weſt, and 300 feet from North to South. There were, in the two great courts of the Caſtle, many Towers, a Church, and a magnificent Chapel for the King; a Palace, a Royal Hall, 36 yards long and 18 broad; a Prince's Chamber, 17 yards by 9. The principal buildings ſtood on an area of three acres and three quarters of ground, excluſive of houſes, barracks, gardens, courts, yards, and other acommodations for the Officers and Garriſon. Leland informs us, that the great Tower, ſtood in the north weſt part of the Caſtle, and that in his time, about the 26th of Henry the 8th the whole was decaying and tending to ruin. There are very few remains of the Caſtle now extant. On the Eaſtern ſide, in Tower-ſtreet, near Caſtle-ſtreet, leading to the green, are two Saxon arches, with an arched roof in a room, having the appearance of a Church or Chapel, but are now the houſe and ſhop of a Cooper.

In the Reign of King Stephen, the Robbers and Freebooters of the Caſtle, both horſe and foot, committed great depredations on the City and Country: For the Caſtle was exempt from the juriſdiction of the City and its Officers, and under its own Governors, who might ſometimes be abſent, or connive at the inſults of the Military. In the reign of King John, the Caſtle was annexed to the Crown; and from henceforth, the Kings of England reſerved it to their own uſe, chooſing the Conſtable and other Officers, and appointing them ſalaries and perquiſites. Our limits will not permit us to particularize all that refers to the hiſtory of the Caſtle or its Governors. The reader will find ſome Notes concerning the Caſtle in the hiſtorical part. And to theſe we ſhall add, that at the Reformation, in 1549, the inhabitants of the Weſt country and of Briſtol being tumultuous, the Caſtle and Walls were repaired, fortified and mounted with cannon; and guard kept day and night to prevent any ſurprize or inſurrection. Our erroneous anceſtors reſembling their erroneous ſucceſſors, held as ſacred, ſuperſtition and abſurdity; and deemed Reformation to be Innovation. From 1545 to 1553, a Printing Preſs was ſet up, and a Mint eſtabliſhed

in the Caſtle; and the Church plate, ſeized at the diſſolution of Monaſteries, was coined there.

In 1602 a Petition was preſented to the Privy Council, from the Mayor &c. complaining that the Governor being abſent from the Caſtle, and leaving an unworthy Deputy, about 240 perſons were ſuffered to inhabit the Caſtle, who were of lewd life and converſation, and ſubſiſted by begging and ſtealing; and that the Caſtle was a ſanctuary, refuge and receptacle of Malefactors, who flew thither to eſcape juſtice. In conſequence of this, the Governor was ordered to remove ſuch perſons, and to admit none but of good behaviour, that the City be not further moleſted.

The Caſtle continued to be part of the county of Gloceſter for 256 years after Briſtol had been made a county of itſelf: But the old complaints being revived, of its affording an aſſylum to thieves, malefactors and diſorderly perſons, and of its being out of the juriſdiction of Briſtol; and alſo, that no Juſtice of Peace belonging to the county, reſided in or near it; In the year 1629, King Charles the 1ſt. at the requeſt of the Mayor and Citizens, by a Charter, entirely ſeperated it from the county of Gloceſter, and made it part of the City of Briſtol. And in 1631, the Caſtle with all its buildings and appendages were ſold for ever, by the ſaid King, to the Mayor and Burgeſſes of Briſtol, for the ſum of £959 paid into the Exchequer at Weſtminſter.

In the beginning of the War between the King and Parliament the Caſtle was repaired, and garriſoned by the Parliament's army, under Col. Nath. Fiennes made Governor. This was a place of great importance, as it awed all the Weſtern counties and had accommodations for a large army. King Charles therefore was deſirous to have it in his poſſeſſion. The plot of Yeamans and Bouchier to deliver it up, not ſucceeding, Prince Rupert beſieged it; and ſeeing the improbability of taking the City and Caſtle by blockade, reſolved to ſtorm it, which he did in ſix different places, ſo effectually that the beſieged, being unable any longer to reſiſt, capitulated. This capture was dearly purchaſed; the King loſt many of his moſt valuable Officers and 500 of his beſt troops at the ſiege: however he was ſo well ſatisfied, that he ordered a Public Thankſgiving on the occaſion: and when he came to Briſtol on the 3d of Auguſt following with Prince Charles, the Duke of York, and ſeveral of the Nobility; the King lodged at the houſe of Alderman Creſwick, in Small-ſtreet, and the Prince and Duke at Alderman Holworthy's, directly oppoſite.

After the King's defeat at the battle of Naſeby, Prince Rupert repaired to Briſtol, which he found ſo well ſupplied with men, proviſions and ammunition, that he wrote to the King, aſſuring him that he could ſuſtain a four months ſiege. From the character of

the Prince, great expectations were formed, and moſt people concluded that he would have made a vigorous defence; but to the aſtoniſhment of the King and his Friends, when Sir Thomas Fairfax undertook the ſiege, the Prince capitulated and gave up the place, the 11th of Sept. 1645. The King was ſo vexed at this loſs, and the trifling efforts made by the Prince to preſerve the City, that he revoked all his commiſſions, and wrote to him to quit the kingdom immediately.

The two laſt conſtables of this Caſtle, were Major Gen. Skippon, and Mr. Adrian Scroop. The former was the perſon commiſſioned by the Parliament to carry £200,000 to the Scots, to obtain the ſurrender of King Charles, which was effected in the year 1646: and the latter was executed at Charing-croſs, after the reſtoration, for being one of the High Court of Juſtice, who ſentenced Charles 1ſt. to death.

After Oliver Cromwell was proclaimed Protector, he ſent orders for the demolition of the Caſtle of Briſtol, which was begun in January 1655, and the whole was razed to the ground, ſcarcely any veſtiges of it being now remaining. In 1656, a road and preparations for a ſtreet, to the Old-market were made through the Caſtle; before this, the common road was through Newgate and the Broad Wear, to the county of Gloceſter. Caſtle-gate was erected in 1659, and removed in 1766. Thus was this Fortreſs, which had been deemed impregnable in former ages, (before the invention of Gunpowder,) which has made ſuch diſtinguiſhed figure in hiſtory, and been the ſubject of ſo much contention, totally deſtroyed, after having ſtood at leaſt ſix hundred years. It was ſoon built into Streets and Lanes, the principal of which are Caſtle-ſtreet, Caſtle-green, and Tower-ſtreet, now reckoned in the heart of the City, and conſtituting one of its principal Wards.

King Charles the 2d, after the battle of Worceſter, in his ſeveral journies to conceal himſelf from his purſuers by the aſſiſtance of his friends, once paſſed through the City, on horſeback, in diſguiſe, dreſt like a country man riding before Mrs. Lane, towards the great Manor-houſe ſtill remaining at Abbot's Leigh, near Briſtol, where he lay concealed for ſome time, and uſed to turn the ſpit in the kitchen to prevent diſcovery: the block on which he ſat is preſerved there to this day. In paſſing through the City, he could not reſiſt an inclination of turning a little out of his way to take a view of the Caſtle, that had been the ſcene of ſo many intereſting tranſactions.

Near to Bridewell-bridge, which was formerly called Monk's-bridge, there was a place of great ſtrength, fortified with bulwarks and a Tower; but I have not reckoned this among the City gates, becauſe it appears not to have been a principal avenue, but only a

ſmall

ſmall poſtern; for until the year 1765, the Bridge was merely a little narrow ſlip, or gallery of wood, which was then taken away, and the preſent Bridge of Stone built, and that only for foot paſſengers. The two gates that now incloſe the fronts of Bridewell, and which were erected in 1721, are modern monuments of the ancient building.

Chap V.

Hiſtory of the progreſſive augmentation of the ancient City. Account of its late and preſent increaſe; its extent, circumference; number of houſes and inhabitants.

BRISTOL was but ſmall in its original foundation, the firſt Wall not meaſuring a mile round; but a place and port ſo happily ſituated ſoon began to extend its ancient boundaries. The conflux of inhabitants occaſioned by its early Trade, and its increaſing Population, rendered the narrow confines of its original Wall incapable of containing its numerous inhabitants, who began to erect buildings beyond it, both on the Gloceſter and Redcliff ſide of the River, The ſuburbs on the Gloceſterſhire ſide, ſoon made a ſecond and external Wall neceſſary, long before the Conqueſt; the extent and gates of which we have already noticed. The plan for building, on the Redcliff ſide, was more ſpacious than that of the old Town; and as buildings and inhabitants increaſed there, Walls and Gates became as neceſſary as on the other ſide; and it was very anciently thus defended, long before the firſt bridge, which was of wood, was built acroſs the Avon. The large and ſtrong Caſtle, with its outworks, when completed, as it joined cloſely to the old Town, made the circumference of both together, a mile and a half. The acceſſion of the monaſtery of St. Auguſtine, and the Gaunts Church and Hoſpital, to the Weſt, and the priory of St. James to the N. W. produced an increaſe of buildings and inhabitants in theſe agreeable ſituations. Teſtimonies are not wanting to prove, that the Trade of Briſtol at thoſe times was ſo conſiderable as to effectuate a rapid progreſs of its buildings and extent. Andrew de Cheſne, thus deſcribes it as in the time of King Stephen. "*Eſt Briſtoa civitas omnium fere regionis civitatum opulentiſſima &c.*" i. e. "Briſtow is the richeſt City almoſt of "all the Cities of this Country, receiving Merchandize from "neighbouring and foreign places, with the Ships under ſail." Lord Littleton, in his life of Henry 2d. vol. 2, p. 177, quotes William of Malmſbury's authority "that Briſtol was then full of "Ships from Ireland, Norway, and every part of Europe, which "brought hither great Commerce and much foreign Wealth."

And

And if it were a place of ſuch Trade ſo early, we may be aſſured that the buildings of the City were numerous and flouriſhing; and that the inhabitants were ſo too, we need no other proofs than the number of handſome Churches (nine at leaſt) that were crouded within the ſmall compaſs of the Walls of the moſt ancient City.

The enterprizes of making a new Key or Haven, and of ſtopping up the former courſe of the Froome; the building a new bridge of ſtone over the Avon, (1247,) the incorporation of Redcliff with Briſtol in Government, Markets and Privileges, were attended with very beneficial conſequences to this whole community and made it to flouriſh exceedingly. The ſuburbs of Briſtol increaſed greatly to the North and Eaſt. That ſpacious ſtreet the Old-market, and adjacent buildings, the large and very ancient pariſh church of St. Philip and Jacob, ſhew its early elongation to the Eaſt. The fields and grounds under the Walls to the N. and N. E. were regularly laid out and partly built four hundred years ago. William of Worceſter (1486) mentions Broad-mead, Marthall-ſtreet, (now Merchant-ſtreet,) St. James's-back and the Barrs, (now Barrs-lane) then inhabited by common Women.

On account of this laſt increaſe, the church of the priory of St. James was made parochial in 1374; and the Pariſhoners were bound by indenture to build a Tower or Belfry of ſtone at their own expence; and the bells were to be at the joint expence of the Priory and Pariſhoners. The unfailing growth of Trade and foreign Commerce: the Charters and Priviliges granted by various Monarchs, which have been already particularized. The dignity of City and Biſhoprick granted by Henry the 8th; the purchaſe, and addition of the Caſtle to the City, and building it into ſtreets; have all contributed to the extent, opulence and eminence of Briſtol, down towards the cloſe of the laſt century.

Since that time, all the buildings in City or Suburbs which have a modern appearance have been erected. In the reign of William the 3d. the Marſh was laid out for building; and in due time the ſpacious Square called Queen's, and Princes-ſtreet, were finiſhed and inhabited. The names of Ann-ſtreet, George's and Eugene ſtreets, leave no doubt of the times in which that large and populous ſuburb to the Eaſt was planned and built. Marlborough, Eugene and Earl-ſtreets, in St. James's, give ſimilar information. St. James's ſquare, and the beſt houſes in College-green; and the adjacent ſtreets, Trinity, Orchard, Denmark and Hanover-ſtreets, with numerous other ſtreets and places of modern ſtructure ſoon followed the former. But the chief enlargement of this City and the Hotwells, has been within memory, by the addition of ſo many handſome ſtreets and elegant buildings on every ſide, that the

whole

whole Town is at preſent a fourth part more extenſive than it was forty years ago: and the induſtrious inhabitants have ſo improved their ſituation, that after London, Briſtol juſtly challenges the firſt place in the catalogue of Engliſh Cities.

The boundaries of Briſtol, on the Gloceſterſhire ſide include four miles and a half and 37 perches: and on the Somerſet ſide, two miles and a half and 18 perches: ſo that the City is ſeven miles and 55 perches in circumference. By a late act of Parliament (1777) the liberties on the Gloceſterſhire ſide, are extended to Rownham-paſſage or ferry, about a quarter of a mile from the Hotwell-houſe. The boundaries in ſome places extend beyond the buildings; and in others, the buildings extend greatly beyond the boundaries; and it would be therefore difficult to aſcertain the dimenſions of the City itſelf, which is nearly of a circular form, with very large ſuburbs, eſpecially to the Eaſt and Weſt. But according to our firſt propoſal, (and our engraved Plan) to underſtand by Briſtol, the City and its connected ſuburbs, we ſhall give our readers the following exact and definitive account of its length and breadth. From the top of Lawrence-hill Eaſt, to St. Peter's-pump, one mile; from thence to Limekiln-dock two; and to the Hotwell-houſe, Weſt, three full miles, half the length of London and Weſtminſter. The breadth of the City and ſuburbs from North to South is as follows. From Stokes-croft Turnpike, over Briſtol-bridge, to Thomas-lane, Redcliff-ſtreet, is one mile; from thence to the Mayor's-paddock, at the bottom of Redcliff-hill, a mile and a half; and through Redcliff-highway, Bedminſter, and to the end of the buildings in the Bridgwater road, or to Aſhton Turnpike, upwards of two miles and a half.

In the year 1757, the whole of the City and ſuburbs was ſaid to contain 13,000 houſes and 90,000 ſouls. Anderſon in his chronological hiſtory of Commerce, ſays, that "in the year 1758, he "perambulated the City for two ſucceſſive days, and from a near "examination of the number of houſes on new foundations, and "ſtreets erected ſince 1751, he cannot but think it contains not "leſs than 100,000 ſouls, and is as large as the City of London." Though the numbers might not at that time, be quite ſo high as here rated, yet Briſtol is certainly a very populous City, and on public occaſions ſuch as executions, elections &c. exhibits vaſt, incredible, and almoſt endleſs crowds of people. Since the year 1758, the increaſe of houſes has been without intermiſſion. And now, (1793)-there are many hundreds of handſome houſes building on new foundations, in and about Briſtol, Clifton and the Hotwells. To the eaſt of St. James's pariſh, a kind of new & elegant Town is almoſt completed: a beautiful ſquare, with a Church and lofty Steeple on the eaſtern ſide, and ſeveral ſtreets branching from the

the ſquare in various directions; ſome of which are inhabited. The builders have exceeded the bounds of St. James's and St. Michael's pariſhes to the N. W. and have erected ſtreets and a new Chapel in the pariſh of Weſtbury. The buildings on Brandon-hill weſtward, and by the road from the new ſquare (Berkely) to Clifton are numerous. And there are ſo many capital and ſpacious piles of new houſes in Clifton pariſh, that it bids fair to be equal to a City. It is now in contemplation to build another Church, and to eſtabliſh a Market in this elevated and healthy ſituation. The ſuburbs and environs of Briſtol are very populous; particularly towards the Eaſt and the collieries in Kingſwood, where the houſes are ſo thick as to appear to be rather a continuation of the City or ſuburbs, than part of the country. So that if in our computation of people at Briſtol we include its environs (as at London are included the villages and people within the bills of Mortality) viz. the out-pariſh of St. Philip and Jacob, Barton-hill, Upper and Lower-Eaſton, Baptiſt-mills, St. George's-pariſh, the out-pariſh of St. James, and the new buildings in the pariſh of Weſtbury; the pariſhes of St. John Bedminſter, and Clifton, and the Town of the Hotwells, all of which pertain to the City, or are in the vicinity of the ſuburbs, we may find the whole to contain upwards of 100,000 ſouls.

The comparative ſtate of Briſtol with reſpect to ſome other Towns, whoſe inhabitants have been numbered or computed within a few years.

	Inhabitants		
London	651,580	Birmingham	60,000
Paris	480,000	Liverpool	47,407
Amſterdam	200,000	Bath	25,000
Dublin	150,000	Exeter	18,000
Berlin	134,000	Leeds	18,380
Briſtol	100,000	Shrewſbury	8,141
Norwich	38,000	Taunton	5,700

CHAP. VI.

Of the Rivers, Keys, Navigation, Docks and Bridges of Briſtol.

THE River Avon, tho inferior in breadth to the Thames, is one of the moſt notable, uſeful, and curious Rivers in England. As the Thames hath on its banks the two fineſt cities of the Eaſt, London and Oxford, ſo the Avon hath on hers, the two beſt and largeſt cities of the Weſt; Briſtol, the capital Key and great Mart of this country, and Bath, the moſt elegant City in the Kingdom without exception. This River riſes in the northern limit of Wiltſhire

Wiltſhire, and runs on to the weſt of Breden Foreſt to Malmſbury, where it receives another Stream, which riſes at Tetbury in Gloceſterſhire, and nearly encircles the place; from thence to Dantſey, 6 miles from which it receives a Stream that runs through Calne, and grows conſiderable on to Chippenham, where it hath a Bridge of ſixteen arches over it: from thence it flows to Melkſham; and having received a River that riſes near the Devizes, and a Brook called Barons Brook; thus increaſed, goes through the middle of Bradford under a Bridge of eight arches. The Author of the Tour through Britain obſerves in Vol. 2, page 31. "The River Avon, a noble and large freſh River, branching itſelf into many parts, and receiving almoſt all the Rivers on that ſide of the Hills, waters the whole fruitful Vale: and the water of this River is particularly qualified for dying the beſt colours, and for fulling and dreſſing the cloth; ſo that the Clothiers generally plant themſelves on this River, but eſpecially the Dyers, as at Trowbridge and Bradford which are the two moſt eminent clothing Towns in that part of the Vale, for the making fine Spaniſh cloths and for the niceſt mixtures." From Bradford it leaves Wilts and enters Somerſet; then receiving the Froom from Froom-ſelwood and another River it comes towards Bath. Here it runs through a fruitful Vale bounded on each ſide by lofty and magnificent Hills, from whence the ſubjacent proſpect of the Country, the ſerpentine River, the fair, beautiful buildings of Bath and its ſublime and venerable Cathedral are quite enchanting. Here it runs under two elegant Bridges, the firſt has three equal arches, with ſmall ſhops and houſes on it, handſomely conſtructed; and the other, has five arches with a Balluſtrade of Stone on each ſide.

On the weſtern ſide of this Bridge is the Quay of Bath, from whence the River is navigable to Briſtol, ſo that Bath is a proper inland Port. Barges that have one maſt and ſail, and carry from 60 to 80 Tons, bring heavy goods from Briſtol, iron, copper, wine, deals and many other articles, and generally return laden with large blocks of Freeſtone, the uſe of which is increaſing here. The River, though quite freſh, is deep, of a good width, beautifully winds on towards Briſtol, in an exquiſitely delightful and happy Vale, between verdant hills and rural villages; and ſwarms with fine fiſhes, trout, roche, dace, perch, eels and others: about 2 miles and a half from Bath, it runs under a noble Bridge of Stone of one arch, that for height and expanſion ſeems to rival the Rialto at Venice. A little farther on, is a lofty eminence, beautifully impending over its northern bank, on which are pleaſantly ſituated, the elegant Manſion and Park of Sir Cæſar Hawkins, Bart. Seven miles from Briſtol, between Saltford and Bitton, it becomes the

boundary between Gloceſterſhire and Somerſet, and ſo continues till it falls into the Briſtol Channel. On the eaſtern ſide of the Town of Keynſham, it receives the River Chew, over which is a Bridge on the Bath road; and below the Bridge are conſiderable mills and manufactories for copper. Keynſham Bridge has nine arches over Avon, and near it is a lock to facilitate the navigation to Bath: at the higheſt tides, the ſalt Sea flows up to this Town. At Briſſington, Avon receives another Stream, and flowing on by two works for ſmelting copper at Crews-hole, it enters the eaſtern ſuburbs of Briſtol, between glaſs-houſes, iron-founderies, diſtilleries, breweries, and ſugar-houſes; goes on to the City, and runs under its laſt and moſt eminent Bridge. Here, the Avon is clear and ſhallow at low water, deep and muddy at high water, but one of the deepeſt, ſafeſt, and moſt convenient for Navigation, in England. It is 200 feet wide at the Bridge, at high Tides riſes from 25 to 30 feet perpendicularly; (exceeding the Thames in depth, which ſeldom riſes more than 15 feet,) often overflows the Key; has an agreeable effect when full, renders the port very pleaſant, and will waft the largeſt Merchant Ships and even Ships of War up to the Bridge in the heart of the City. This River has large banks of mud down to its mouth; in the ſoft beds of which the Ships lie ſecurely at low water: and it yeilds ſome ſalmon, ſhads, plaiſe, flounders, ſand'dabs, plenty of eels and immenſe quantities of elvers.

The two greateſt Churches of Briſtol were ſo ſituated by our anceſtors, as to be eminently conſpicuous from its port. Below Redcliff, at the Key, is the mouth of the Froom; from thence are delectable views of Briſtol, Clifton and the Somerſet hills, down to Rownham Ferry, a mile further, where the River at high water is 300 feet broad, and the Tide riſes thirty-two feet. Here it begins to flow between two riſing hills, Clifton and Rownham, the former adorned with elegant piles of building, and the latter with Trees and Verdure. Beyond the Hotwell-houſe, commence the lofty Rocks of St. Vincent, between which the River has a winding courſe of about two miles. The height of thoſe Rocks, (about 300 feet) the ſtupendous manner in which they are cleft by Divine Power to let the water paſs through, ſome being nearly perpendicular, others hanging over, ſome bare and craggy, and others covered with Trees up to the ſummit, afford ſcenes which perhaps England cannot parallel, and which richly merit the imitative powers of the Painter, and the ſkill of the Engraver. The Shores are elevated and beautiful down to Hungroad, a ſafe harbour for large Ships, and where ſome are unloaded into lighters. Below this is Pill, a ſort of port Town for the habitation of pilots and others. Here the River is about 500 feet wide, and the Tide

riſes 40 feet at leaſt. From Pill, it flows through a level country for about 3 miles to its mouth in the Severn Sea, 8 miles below Briſtol. Here is Kingroad, from which the Ships take their departure, which is reckoned a good open harbour with ſafe anchorage.

The River Froom riſes at Dodington and Rangeworthy not far from Tetbury in Gloceſterſhire; and running through Acton Hambrook and by Frenchay to Stoke, meets a ſpring from the Ducheſs of Beauforts park, then to Stapleton, through Baptiſt-mills, enters Briſtol at Traitors-bridge, and goes all through the City. Before the preſent Quay was dug in 1247, the Froom ran from Froom-bridge through the ſcite of the preſent Baldwin-ſtreet, beneath the Walls, and emptied itſelf into the Avon, under St. Nicholas church.

The Quay of Briſtol is upwards of a mile in extent or circuit, reaching from St. Giles's-bridge down to the mouth of the Froom, and up the Avon to Briſtol-bridge; being one uninterrupted ſpacious Wharf of hewn ſtone, having ſufficient depth of water before it for Ships of the greateſt burden and fully laden to come up cloſe to the walls and diſcharge their cargoes. It has different names, as the head of the Key, Tontine Key, Broad Key, the Gibb, Mud Dock, the Grove and the Back. At this Key, lie ſafely on a ſoft bed of mud, a conſiderable number of Ships, at all times of the year; which make a pleaſing appearance, and the large quantities of different Merchandize ſeen on the Wharfs, prove the very great Trade of the port of Briſtol.

On the weſtern ſide of the Mud Dock, is the great Crane, erected on 14 pillars of caſt Iron, by the ingenious Mr. Padmore, a curious piece of Mechaniſm, and worthy of obſervation. Cranes of the ſame internal conſtruction are erected in proper ſituations for loading and unloading, which are all numbered for more readily finding the ſubjacent Veſſels.

Some Merchants of Briſtol have for many years, had it in contemplation to keep the water up and the Veſſels conſtantly afloat in both Rivers, by damming the Avon, at the Redcliff above the Hotwells. Several plans for this purpoſe have been propoſed but none hitherto adopted. But if ſuch a ſcheme could be executed, without any inconvenient delay in the paſſage of Ships and Boats, or danger of muddy ſediments that might tend to fill up the Channels, it would be a moſt important and deſirable improvement. The plenitude of the Rivers would afford ſafe riding for the Ships, render the maritime parts of the Town extremely pleaſant, and facilitate at all times the paſſage of Boats and Barges up the River towards Keynſham and Bath. The objections of ſtench and infection are utterly nugatory. The Rivers of Bath, Exeter, and many other places, are dammed up without offence or complaint,

which could not be occaſioned here, as the River would be ever in motion. To all other advantages would be added a communication between Clifton and Aſhton pariſhes and the counties of Somerſet and Gloceſter.

On the banks of both Rivers are ſeveral Dock-yards, and dry and floating Docks for building and repairing the Ships. There are two or three by the Froom, beſides the various Docks at Wapping by the Avon, where is alſo a ſpacious wet Dock with double gates lately built to keep Ships conſtantly afloat. Below theſe beyond Limekiln-Dock towards the Hotwells, is a large floating Dock, that will contain 40 ſail of ſtout Ships deeply laden, and which in Jan. 1769 received a 64 gun Ship with eaſe through its gates. Here are alſo other Docks, a dry Dock that will hold a 74 gun Ship; and Dock yards where have been built ſeveral Ships of War for Government. At all theſe places, Ship-building and repairing are carried on with great ſpirit, ſkill and induſtry. There was a ſpacious Dock lower down the River, at Sea-mills, but it has been long diſſuſed and is now in ruins.

We have already page 9, ſeen that there was a Bridge over the Avon in 1173, which was probably of wood, for in 1767 when the workmen perforated the old Piers to try if they were fit to ſupport the new Bridge, they found in the middle of Redcliff Pier, a ſell of oak, about a foot ſquare and forty feet long, with two uprights near each end, about 9 inches ſquare and 9 feet high, mortiſed into the ſell, which they concluded to be the remains of the old wooden Bridge, walled up into the Pier to prevent the trouble of taking them out. The old Bridge of ſtone, had four gothic arches, lofty houſes on each ſide, and a gateway in the middle with a Chapel over it; was built 1247 and was 514 years old when it was taken down in 1761.

The preſent Briſtol-bridge was opened in 1768: is built of hewn ſtone brought from Courtfield in Monmouthſhire, conſiſts of three arches, the center arch is elliptical and of 55 feet ſpan, the ſide arches are ſemicircular, of 40 feet each. The Piers are 42 feet long and 10 thick. On each ſide is a baluſtrade of Portland ſtone 6 feet high, and a raiſed way for foot paſſengers, defended by ſmall iron pillars and chains: at each end are two buildings of ſtone for Toll-houſes. The Bridge preſents an agreeable proſpect of Bridge-ſtreet buildings, St. Nicholas-church, part of the River and Veſſels lying at the Key called the Back. This is the only Bridge over the Avon at Briſtol.

The loweſt Bridge over the Froome hath two arches of ſtone and (as it croſſes the Key) a Draw-bridge to admit Coaſting Veſſels and Severn Trows to paſs through it; it is raiſed by a curious ſubterranean, mechanical contrivance of iron wheels with cogs and

and requires only two people, one on each ſide to elevate it. There is a little octagon houſe at each end of this Bridge, from which the maſts of the Ships appear as thick as Trees in a foreſt. The next Bridge over this River is St. Giles's at the head of the Key, which has two arches of ſtone; as alſo has Froome-bridge juſt above, and is to this day encumbered with houſes on each ſide. Then follow St. Johns, Bridewell, Needleſs, Pithay, Union, Merchant's, Philadelphia, Ellbridge, Penn's and Traitors bridges, all one-arched Bridges of ſtone of various dimenſions. So that over this little but uſeful River which drives ſeveral mills, there are no leſs than 13 Bridges of ſtone and 4 of wood, in the City and Suburbs.

As there is only one Bridge over the Avon, there are five ſtated Ferrys for the accommodation of foot paſſengers. Above the Bridge, 1, from Queen-ſtreet to Temple-Backs; below, 2, from the Back to Redcliff: 3, from the Grove to Guinea-ſtreet; 4, from the Gibb to Wapping; and 5, Rownham paſſage, from the Hotwells to Somerſetſhire. The fare of each one halfpenny.

Chap. VII.

Of the Trade and Commerce of Briſtol, foreign and domeſtic; its Ships, and various Manufactories.

THE inhabitants of Briſtol were very early addicted to Trade and manufactures. Several ancient Authors repreſent Briſtol as "the moſt famous place of Commerce in England next to London, frequented by Merchants of many Nations." It took early to the Newfoundland Cod fiſhing, and had Trade to Andaluſia in Spain, and many other Foreign parts. By the Charter of Edward 3d. it appears that it was ſo conſiderable, as to obtain the reputation of being the ſecond City in England for Trade and populouſneſs; and was of ſo much importance as to be conſtituted a County within itſelf. This King eſtabliſhed the manufactory of Cloth at Briſtol, where it flouriſhed for a long ſeries of years to the middle of the preſent century, but is now much declined, and removed to other places where labour is cheaper. Briſtol has been anciently and frequently celebrated by the Writers of our own and other Countries. *Buſching* wrote, that "This City for its prudent regulations is perhaps out-done by none, and for its vaſt Commerce, Wealth and Shipping by very few trading Cities in Europe." And Dr. Campbell, "As to foreign Commerce, if we view it in groſs, Briſtol is next to London; but if the value of that Commerce be compared with the ſize of the reſpective Cities, Briſtol has the ſtart; and except in a few branches, to the participation

participation of which, of late, ſhe begins to put in her claim, in point of intercourſe with all parts of the World, her correſpondence is as extenſive." Such are the accounts of it, by a Foreigner and by a Briton.

Among the Ships of Canynges we find one of 900 and one of 500 tons. The Letters patent granted by Henry 7th, 1415, to John Cabot for making diſcoveries in America, prove that the Briſtolians were ſome of the firſt adventurers to the Weſt Indies, in the Trade to which only, they at this time employ upwards of 70 large Ships. The Merchants of Briſtol trade with a more entire independence on London than any other port in Britain. Whatever exportation they make to any part of the World, they can bring back the full returns to their own port and are able to diſpoſe of them there, without ſhipping any part for London, or conſigning their Veſſels thither to diſpoſe of their cargoes, which the Merchants of other ports are obliged to do: they have buyers at home for their largeſt importations; and conſequently the Shopkeepers of Briſtol (many of whom are wholeſale dealers) keep up a great inland Trade, and have Waggoners, Carriers and Riders, as the Londoners, to all the weſtern Counties, and principal places from Southampton to the banks of the Trent in the North. And as well by Sea, as by the navigation of the Rivers Severn and Wye, they have the Trade of South and part of North Wales to themſelves, as alſo of the Engliſh Counties bordering on theſe Rivers and on the Briſtol Channel. They have heavy goods by Water from Birmingham, and from the North of England by Trows; not leſs than 100 of theſe Veſſels from 50 to 130 tons, being employed on the Severn in carrying goods to and from Briſtol. Their Trade to Ireland is much increaſed, many Ships being conſtantly employed to the various ports of that Kingdom, from which they import, tallow, linen, woollen and bay yarn.

The foreign Trade of this City is very great to Florida, Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, New York, Philadelphia, Newfoundland, Quebec and Nova Scotia. Ships export our manufactures (which are ſent through the vaſt continent of North America) and return laden with tobacco, rice, tar, deer ſkins, timber, furrs, indigo, and logwood: and from the Weſt Indies, with ſugar, rum, pimento and mahogany.

The Ardor for the Trade to Africa for men and women, our fellow creatures and equals, is much abated among the humane and benevolent Merchants of Briſtol. In 1787 there were but 30 Ships employed in this melancholy traffic; while the people of Liverpool, in their indiſcriminate rage for Commerce and for getting money at all events, have nearly engroſſed this Trade, incredibly exceeded London and Briſtol in it, employ many thouſand

ton

ons of ſhipping, for the purpoſes of buying and enſlaving God's rational creatures, and are the venders *(horreſco referens)* of the ſouls and bodies of men and women! to almoſt all the Weſt Indian iſlands! ! !

The Merchants here carry on the Dutch, Hamburgh, and Eaſtland Commerce; ſend Ships to Norway, the Baltic and Ruſſia, for hemp and deals; and to the Mediterranean; and import great quantities of fruit, wine and oil. Excluſive of thoſe Ships which arrive here from different parts of the world, either to diſpoſe of their cargoes, or to get freight, there are about 300 ſail employed in foreign Trade, belonging to Briſtol, beſides coaſting Veſſels, large Trows, market Sloops and other craft which are very numerous. The Cuſtoms of this port amount annually to upward of £300,000; and the Exciſe to more than £100,000. The revenue of the Poſt-Office is about £15,000, of the Land-tax about £8,000, and of the Poor rate, (in 1786,) £12,000.

Beſides the foreign Trade there is ſcarcely any kind of buſineſs or manufactory, but what is carried on in a greater or leſs degree in this City. In the ſhops are ſeen as capital exhibitions and as great a variety of all ſorts of goods, as are to be met with in the Kingdom, which are rendered at reaſonable rates. The ſhopkeepers at Briſtol, live by fair Trade and not by impoſition, and are remarkable for their activity, induſtry, upright, punctual and obliging behaviour.

The plenty and cheapneſs of coals and other fuel, enable the Merchants to carry on large Works here and in the neighbourhood; and to render the Manufactories on the loweſt terms poſſible. Baptiſt-mills, on the River Froom but a little way from the eaſtern ſuburbs of Briſtol, is the firſt place in which Braſs was made in England. The original workmen were brought over from Holland. The great quantity made here, is either drawn into Wire, or formed into what is termed battery, for the Guinea Trade and other purpoſes, and is ſent to London, Liverpool and moſt parts of the Kingdom.

About 2 miles Eaſt from Briſtol, near Hanham, on a bank of the Avon, are the Works of Mr. Emerſon for preparing Zinc or Spelter. Here is produced ſome of the pureſt Braſs in the World. Its fine and excellent contexture and malleability, cauſe a great demand for it among the moſt curious Artificers at Birmingham and other places, and conſiderable quanties of it are exported. Dr. Watſon, in the 4th Vol. of his Chemical Eſſays, expreſſes thus, "The Zinc made by Mr. Emerſon, is whiter and brighter than any other, either Engliſh or Foreign. He has a patent for making Braſs with Zinc and Copper; and his Braſs is ſaid to be more malleable, more beautiful, and of a colour more reſembling Gold

than

than ordinary Braſs is. It is quite free from knots or hard places, ariſing from iron, to which other Braſs is ſubject; and this quality as it reſpects the magnetic needle, renders it of great importance in making Compaſſes for Navigation."

The great demand for glaſs bottles for the Briſtol Water, for the exportation of beer, cyder aad perry; for wine, and for the uſe of Town and Country, keep the various bottle glaſs-houſes here conſtantly at work. The call for window glaſs at home, at Bath and in the Towns about Briſtol; in the weſtern Counties, Wales, and from North to South wherever the Briſtol Trade extends, and the great quantities ſent to America, employ ſeveral houſes for this article. Here are likewiſe two houſes, in which are made white or flint glaſs, and phial bottles. They who are ſtrangers to the working of window glaſs, and to the blowing of white or flint glaſs, which is formed into ſuch a variety of models and forms, may gratify their curioſity of obſerving theſe curious operations, by preſenting a ſmall gratuity to the workmen, who living in hot climates are very glad of ſome ſuction to moiſten their clay. The times and places of attending theſe proceſſes are as follow:

At Vigor and Co's glaſs-houſe, Redcliff-back, flint or white glaſs is worked every Tueſday, Wedneſday and Thurſday; and at Cannington and Co's, and Wadham and Co's, called the Phœnix glaſs-houſe, both near Temple-gate, on the ſame days.

At Vigor and Co's glaſs-houſe in St. Thomas-ſtreet, window glaſs is made every Monday and Saturday in the morning; and at the crown glaſs-houſe in St. Phillips on the ſame days.

The glaſs trade has been a very conſiderable manufactory, for many years in Briſtol; it is now rather on the increaſe, and perhaps there is more manufactured here than in any place in England: The number of glaſs-houſes is about twelve, ſituated toward the out-ſkirts of the Town, and in the ſuburbs.

There are large iron-founderies in St. Phillips-pariſh for caſting all kinds of iron utenſils and artillery; and here is a ſteam-engine for boring Cannon in the ſolid. In the ſame pariſh are conſiderable lead works, where lead is ſmelted from the ore, and rolled, or caſt into ſheets, pipes and other articles for the uſe of Plumbers. Near to this the proprietors of the laſt mentioned, have erected an extenſive houſe for preparing white and red lead. The *ſmall ſhot* caſt at Briſtol are preferred abroad to any other, on account of their colour and rotundity. The Patent ſhot which exceed all, and are ſo much eſteemed, were invented by Mr. William Watts, plumber of this City, who made them here and obtained a patent for his diſcovery. They are ſtill manufactured on Redcliff-hill.

There are near 20 large ſugar houſes in Briſtol, in which more

ſugar

ugars are refined than in London, proportionably to the extent nd popularity of each City. This branch of Trade employs a reat many hands. Coals being in the neighbourhood and much heaper than in London, loaf Sugar is made here and ſold on bet- r terms than it can be any where elſe. The ſingle refined Sugars f Briſtol are more eſteemed, and will get a higher price abroad, an thoſe of other places.

There are capital Diſtilleries here, erected at vaſt expence, in fferent parts of the City. Veſſels are loaded with Spirits for ondon, and even ſupply that City, where already Diſtilleries are rried on to ſuch a degree, as almoſt to exceed belief. The in- rnal conſumption here being great, and the exportation to Africa, uebeck, North America and Liverpool increaſing, the duty on em paid to Government, amounts to many thouſands a year.

Poſtlethwaite in his Dictionary of Trade and Commerce, informs , that the firſt manufacture of Soap in England was in Briſtol. 1523 it ſupplied London with the beſt grey ſpeckled Soap, and ith white at 1d. per pound. The Briſtol Soap is now very ſu- erior to any made in England; and large quantities of it are ſent London and moſt parts of the Kingdom.

The Breweries of Briſtol are numerous and extenſive. Malt- quors are cheaper, finer and better here than in moſt other Towns. ood Ale is univerſally ſold for 3d a quart, and Burton (a ſort of ong Beer) for 4d. There is a large Porter Brewery in Bath- reet, which ſucceeds well in rivalling London Porter, and meets ith great encouragement.

A Patent has been granted to John Garnett, Eſq. of Briſtol, for s invention to leſſen friction in all kinds of wheels, blocks for ips, grindſtones, and rollers; this contrivance is of much im- rtance to all who are concerned in Mill-work where great wers are required; for by its uſe, a far leſs force anſwers every rpoſe, and the movements being rendered more eaſy, the works courſe laſt longer and ſeldom want repairs. The works are rried on near College-ſtreet, and are called Garnett and Co's. tent wheel and block manufacture.

Oppoſite the Hotwell-houſe on the bank of the Avon, is a large ilding that contains a Mill for ſpinning worſted, which is worked a ſtream of pure water that ſprings immediately from the Rock hind, runs through the houſe and falls into the River.

The Woollen manufactory is not entirely taken away from riſtol; ſome woollen ſtuffs, ſerges and other cloths are made here. he manufactures of ſilk lace and fringe, and of ſail-cloth muſt t be omitted, nor thoſe of Queens and different ſorts of Earthen- are; of toys, and of Tobacco-pipes, which laſt are exported in eat quantities.

A conſiderable number of hands muſt neceſſarily be employe on the many Ships and Veſſels which are built at Briſtol; and i the various Trades requiſite to compleat them for the Sea; an alſo of ſeamen to navigate them in their reſpective Voyages.

Little Armies of Builders, Maſons and Carpenters have bee engaged in the ſeveral new Buildings in and about the City. Th preſent War has put ſome temporary ſtop to theſe deſirable orn ments, real improvements and airy and ſalutary convenience But it is hoped that the ſpirit and reſources of the more opule Citizens will excite them to raiſe every one of theſe beautiful an elegant Piles to its deſtined ſummit, and to leave them as mon ments of the taſte of the preſent age, and as valuable and profitab donations to their ſucceſſors.

CHAP. VIII.

Of the Fairs, Markets, Coals and wholeſome Waters of Briſtol.

BRISTOL has been long famous for its Fairs, which are ſti very conſiderable and well frequented, and ſome of th largeſt in the Kingdom; each of them being for all ſorts of ware and merchandize, and the time of both generally protracted to fortnight, though chartered only for 9 days.

St. James's Fair, which is the greateſt of the two, commence on the 1ſt of September, and is held in the ſpacious Church-yar of St. James, and in ſome adjacent ſtreets. Temple Fair begin on the 1ſt of March, and is held in and about Temple-ſtreet, o the ſouth ſide of Briſtol-bridge. At theſe is uſually a great ſale o every thing in the woollen manufacture, cloth, coarſe and fine carpets, rugs, blankets, and ſtockings; cotton ſtockings from Tewkeſbury &c. linen cloth; hardware from Birmingham, Shef field, Walſal and Wolverhampton; millenary, haberdaſhery, rib bons, female ornaments, dreſſes and trinkets from London and other places; lace from Buckinghamſhire and the Weſt; buck doe and hogs ſkins for breeches; horſes, cattle, toys, and a great variety of other articles. During theſe Fairs there is more tanned leather ſold at the Leather-hall, near the Back, than at any other Fair in England. Alſo a very great quantity of ticking for bed is vended at the *Tick-hall*. For the amuſement of the populace there are not wanting exhibitions of wild beaſts and birds, wax-work, wire-dancing, tumbling, ballancing, puppets, Punch and his wife Joan, ſea-fights, conjuration, magic and mummery of all ſorts, recommended by merry-andrews, buffoons, drums, trumpets, french-horns, fiddles, rattles and vociferation. The ſhops and ſtanding

andings for theſe Fairs are built and covered with wood. At St. ames's they are diſpoſed into ſtreets and rows, and are generally month in preparing.

The MARKETS of Briſtol are the following: I. The *eneral* or *Exchange-market*. This has a very handſome entrance om High-ſtreet, conſiſting of a lofty gate, two poſterns, and a ate-houſe over, all of freeſtone. This is the principal Market nd is ſituated on the ſouth ſide of the Exchange. The rows for utchers meat are conſtructed of wood, covered with corniſh tile; re eight in number, each diſtinguiſhed at the ends, by a capital etter from A to H; and every ſtand in the rows is numbered from to 157, ſo that any butcher may be eaſily found.

There are three other Market-houſes, which are covered arcades f conſiderable length and breadth. In theſe the farmers and ountry folks ſell butter, cheeſe, poultry, eggs, pork, bacon and many other articles. One of theſe has a noble appearance, is in he ſouth front of the Exchange, and is called the *Gloceſterſhire-arket*; the numbers of the ſtands here are 62. The arcade to the weſt is called the Somerſetſhire-market, and the ſtands are 68. The other arcade to the eaſt, extending from the butchers rows to he Market-gate, has 52 ſtands. Oppoſite to this laſt are eight hops; alſo thirteen others of freeſtone towards the Poſt-office, nd ten covered ſtands before the ſouth front of the Exchange, all or vegetables, fruit &c. Between the butchers and Somerſetſhire rcade, is a row of ten covered ſtands for flowers, and roots in pots, lants and ſhrubs for the green-houſe or garden. The great lenty variety and cheapneſs of proviſions in this Market, the rofuſion of its vegetables, fruits and flowers, their ſweet and re-viving fragrance, as they prove it to be perhaps unequalled in Bri-ain, ſo they charm the ſight, gratify the ſmell, and increaſe the health of thoſe who frequent or viſit it, whether Citizens or Strangers.

II. *St. James's-market* in Union-ſtreet, for every ſort of animal and vegetable food as the other; the ſhops and ſtands are num-bered in the ſame manner, and theſe Markets are open every day for vegetables, but for fleſh, only on Wedneſdays and Saturdays.

III. At the Butcher-row near Lawfords-place, is a Market every Wedneſday and Saturday for fleſh and vegetables.

IV. The Fiſh-market, which uſed to be held at the head of the Key, is removed to St. James's-market in Union-ſtreet, and plentifully ſupplied with every kind of fiſh in its proper ſeaſon; the Market days are Monday, Wedneſday and Saturday. Alſo at the Back are continually ſold, ſalmon, cod, mackrel, herrings, plaice, flounders, oyſters, crabs, lobſters, ſprats, ſhrimps &c. brought by the Boats in great quantities, ſufficient to ſupply Town and Country.

V. At the Welch Market-houſe on the Back, oppoſite King-ſtreet, are for ſale every Wedneſday, pigs for roaſting, geeſe alive, or ready for the ſpit; turkeys, ducks and fowls. Large quantities of apples, pears, plumbs, damſons, walnuts, filberts and hazle-nuts, in their ſeaſons, which occaſion a vaſt plenty of thoſe fruits in all parts of Briſtol.

VI. The Cheeſe-market opened in Jan. 1787, is held every Wedneſday and Friday in Corn-market-lane, in two convenient Market-houſes, built for the ſale of corn, now diſſnſed here.

VII. Corn, flour and barley for the uſe of the great diſtilleries, malt-houſes, brew-houſes, corn-factors and bakers, are brought by water carriage, from the weſt country, the vale of Eveſham, and Counties of Hereford, Monmouth, Glamorgan and Worceſter, and landed at the Back, or at the head of the Key, where are convenient Market-houſes for ſecuring them from the weather, and there are expoſed to ſale every ſpring Tide.

VIII. St. Thomas's-market is held every Thurſday for horſes, living cattle and pigs, in St. Thomas-ſtreet, the Smithfield of Briſtol.

IX. In Broad-mead (now the *Hay-market*,) is a large Market for hay and ſtraw every Tueſday and Friday.

X. The Market for the ſale of raw hides, calves ſkins, and all ſorts of unwrought tanned leather, is held at the *Leather-hall* near the Back, every Wedneſday and Saturday throughout the year. And at the ſame place is a Market for tanned leather every Thurſday.

Wood for firing, faggots, brooms &c. are for ſale under ſheds on the Back. Great quantities of cyder are brought to the Back and the head of the Key. All ſorts of fiſh, vegetables and fruit, freſh butter and numerous other articles are hawked and cryed daily about the ſtreets, which are reſounding from morning to night with the harſh muſic of thoſe ambulatory, mercantile orators.

The advantages ariſing to the inhabitants from having plenty of coal ſo near to the City are very great, as well from its uſe to families who burn it profuſely, and to poor people who are rendered warm and comfortable by it, in the winter, as to the various manufactories of glaſs, ſugar, ſpirits, iron and braſs, in which there is a great conſumption of it. There are pits all around the City, in Gloceſterſhire at Kingſwood; and in Somerſet, at Bedminſter, Aſhton, Nailſea and Briſlington. But the moſt copious ſupply is from Kingſwood, in which there are a great number of pits and colliers houſes, which laſt are ſo frequent and numerous, that Kingſwood has from the neighbouring hills the appearance of being one vaſt, rural ſuburb of Briſtol. There are ſeveral pits within half a mile of the Town, at Upper and Lower Eaſton and near Lawrence-

Lawrence-hill. To thoſe who chooſe to fetch their coals from pit, they are ſold there at 3d a buſhel for large, and 2d a buſhel for ſmall. They are brought to Briſtol in waggons, carts and on horſes, and are ſold to the inhabitants at 14d the ſack which holds two buſhels and a half.

There is a ſort of large coal which burns very clearly and makes chearful fires, and is brought from the foreſt of Dean in Glocesterſhire: this is chiefly uſed for parlours and chambers and is ſold by the ton weight at the head of the Key.

The ſweeteſt and moſt wholeſome waters from pumps and conduits placed in every ſtreet, are always to be had here in the greateſt plenty; for the ſupport and ſupply of which, competent benefactions have been left by well diſpoſed Citizens. The conduits, properly ſituated in various parts of the Town, are ſupplied from pure ſprings that riſe in the neighbourhood, which are conveyed in leaden pipes to flow for the accommodation of the inhabitants. The pumps both public and private are numerous, and all of them emit from the ſand, rocks and ſtrata beneath, the cleareſt and moſt excellent water. So that while the people of many other Towns are drinking brackiſh draughts, or the contaminated puddle of their Rivers, the people of Briſtol are imbibing health and purity with every potation.

Chap IX.

Of the civil Government, Corporation, Officers, Juriſdiction, Courts, Wards, Priſons, trading Companies, Halls, Lighting, Paving, Police and Arms of this City.

Briſtol has an high Steward. In the year 1651, *Oliver Cromwell* ſuſtained that character, his ſalary was £5. per ann. and a pipe of canary: half a ton of gaſcoine wine was ſent to him as a token of reſpect. The preſent high Steward is the Duke of Portland.

The government of the City is adminiſtered by a mayor, (whoſe perſon and office are highly reſpected here, and who is rarely or never ſeen in the ſtreets unleſs in his coach during his mayoralty) a recorder, twelve aldermen, all juſtices of the peace, two ſheriffs and an under ſheriff, 28 common-councilmen, town-clerk, deputy town-clerk, chamberlain, vice-chamberlain, ſteward of the ſheriffs court, clerk of the arraigns, and regiſter of the court of conſcience, &c. There are other officers pertaining to the corporation, ſword-bearer, two coroners, water-bailiff, key-maſters, ſchool-maſters, clerk of the markets, keepers of the priſons, inſpector of nuiſances,

eight

eight ſerjeants at mace who carry maces of ſilver, criers of the courts, common cryer, exchange-keeper, ſheriffs-officers, club-men, beadles, a city marſhal, and a good band of muſicians in conſtant pay; all of whom have their particular gowns, dreſſes and liveries, in which they precede the corporation in public proceſſions, which are made in a long range of elegant carriages. They have the higheſt marks of honor granted to magiſtracy, ſcarlet ermined gowns, gold fringed gloves, four ſwords, (preſented to the mayors on various occaſions, one by King Henry 7th, and a very old one in an embroidered ſheath with this motto,

John Willis of London maier,
Gave to Briſtow this ſwerd faier.)

mace, and cap of maintenance. Gentlemen of the greateſt worth and capital in the City, deem it an honor to ſerve this large community in the magiſtratical capacity.

This opulent Corporation are poſſeſſed of very large eſtates, both in City and Country, in truſt for charitable uſes and the public emolument of the Citizens; for ſupporting hoſpitals, ſchools, alms-houſes, and exhibitions at the Univerſity, for eſtabliſhing lectures and gift ſermons for the inſtruction of the people, for relieving priſoners and confined debtors, for keeping the poor at work, for the marriage of poor freemen's daughters, for repairing the roads round the City; and eſpecially of large funds for the uſe of young tradeſmen; £100. £50. £25. or leſs to be lent to them free of intereſt for ſeven or ten years. The Corporation are alſo patrons of ſeveral Church livings in City and Country, and have it in their power to promote and eſtabliſh young clergymen of genius, learning and real worth.

The juriſdiction of Briſtol by water extends from Tower-harratz up the River, down to Kingroad, and from thence down the Briſtol Channel, as low as the *Flat-holmes* (on which is a Light-houſe of 70 feet high, and a public-houſe) and to the *Steep-holmes* (noted for being the place of retirement of *Gildas* the ancient Britiſh hiſtorian,) and from thence eaſtward to the *Denny* iſland, and from thence again to *Kingroad*.

By the charter of King Edward the 4th. 1461 Briſtol was exempted by land and water from the juriſdiction of the Admiral of England; and a commiſſion was to be granted by the Crown to the mayor and recorder, as often as ſhall be needful, to enquire into all ſuch contracts, agreements, treſpaſſes and offences, which were wont to be enquired of, and determined by ſuch Admiral, or in the court of Admiralty. So that the mayor, recorder and aldermen, hold in the *Guildhall*, a *Seſſions for general jail delivery*, and trial of all capital and criminal cauſes within the City and Liberties on land or water, as often as may be neceſſary, once or twice a

year

year at ſpring or fall. A court of *Niſi prius* for law ſuits, entirely reſpecting civil cauſes, is held at the ſaid *Hall*, in the autumn of every year, by one of the Judges who go the weſtern circuit. The mayor and aldermen with the town-clerk (who preſides as Judge) hold a *quarter ſeſſions* for trying leſs criminal cauſes; alſo a *Court of Conſcience* is held every Monday for the recovery of debts under 40 ſhillings. The two *ſheriffs* hold courts in the Guildhall for determining *writs of enquiry*; and a *pie-powder court* in autumn, under a piazza in that ſpacious ſtreet called the Old-market.

The mayor or ſome of the aldermen, hold a daily ſeſſions in the Council-houſe, to hear complaints and accommodate differences; make orders, take bail, and commit offenders.

The Corporation have ſeveral proceſſions in the year, at Michaelmas to St. *Mark's-church*, which is the *Mayor's-chapel*, to hear divine ſervice, before the mayor is ſworn into his office at the Guildhall; and to the ſame church with the recorder, previouſly to the trial of capital offenders. Alſo on the 29th of May and the 5th of November, they go in their coaches, preceded by the officers, muſic and ſome companies with their gowns and flags, to attend divine ſervice at the Cathedral church: on the laſt of thoſe days, before the mayor goes into his carriage, one of the ſcholars of the City grammar-ſchool, being elevated in the Council-houſe, commemorates the deliverance from the Powder plot, in a Latin oration to the Corporation and crowd attending; and after he has finiſhed, he diſmounts and goes to the mayor who rewards him with a piece or pieces of gold according to the merit of his performance. It is an ancient cuſtom of the Corporation, and ſtill continued, to viſit every Whit-ſunday and attend divine ſervice in the afternoon, at the old venerable church of St. *Mary Redcliff*, which on this occaſion is ſtrewed with ruſhes and crowded with people. Every mayor is allowed £1500 from the chamber of Briſtol to ſupport the dignity of his office, and the two ſheriffs have £420 each.

This City is divided into twelve Wards.

Trinity Ward,	Maryport,	St. Michael's
Caſtle Ward,	St. Ewin's	Redcliff
St. Stephen's	All Saints,	Temple
St. Nicholas'	St. James's	St. Thomas'

each of which has an alderman to preſide over it. The recorder is always one of the aldermen, and by virtue of his office is reckoned the principal: his ward is *Trinity*. The preſent recorder is Richard Burke, Eſq. *a penetrating, patient, mild and merciful Judge*. The ſenior alderman after the recorder is ſtiled the *Father of the City*. Every ward has one chief conſtable, and twelve others; a night conſtable, and a proper number of watchmen under him; ſo that the

the whole *poſſe comitatus* is numerous, and in general, ſufficient to keep the peace. There are for the ſeveral wards, watch and round houſes, ſtandard boxes ; ſcavengers and lamplighters. The Guard-houſe for ſoldiers is in *Wine-ſtreet*.

At the eaſtern end of this ſtreet is *Newgate* the City jail for debtors and malefactors. That gate which has been lately taken down, was (before there was a paſſage through the Caſtle) one of the principal entrances into the City. It was very ſtrong and had a port cullis for its defence, as appeared by the grooves on the top of the arch and on each ſide of the gateway. The Priſon has been enlarged and improved by a late act of Parliament, and a ſpacious tennis-court added to it, ſo that it is much more healthy and convenient than before. Here is a decent chapel with galleries, in which the Ordinary, appointed by the Corporation, performs divine ſervice. Both the Priſons of this City were judiciouſly placed cloſe by the River Froom, which ſupplies them with air, and receives and waſhes away the filth of thoſe populous Colleges: Newgate generally containing from 80 to 100 debtors and malefactors, male and female.

The Corporation have lately obtained an act of Parliament for building and ſupporting a new jail, on Howards plan, to be erected on the loftieſt part of the ſite of the old Caſtle, which is undoubtedly the moſt eligible ſpot in Briſtol for a Priſon. This bill enforcing a perpetual tax, has occaſioned a conteſt between the Citizens and Magiſtrates, the Citizens are willing to pay a temporary tax for building the Priſon, but not to be obliged to pay for ever towards its ſupport ; eſpecially as the Corporation have hitherto ſupported it out of the City ſtock ; and as taxes are already numerous and heavy. It is hoped that this controverſy will end, as all others ſhould be made to do, in mutual condeſcention, a diſcovery of truth and right, and in adopting and purſuing ſuch a plan as will tend to the ſatisfaction and benefit of the whole community.

Bridewell the other City priſon has two gates and within them two oppoſite fronts of the buildings, which are for the commitment, confinement, and correction of offenders. Thoſe parts of the Town not under the government of the magiſtrates of Briſtol, and which are large and populous, both in the counties of Gloceſter and Somerſet, are governed as the out parts of London are, by juſtices of the both counties ; and have conſtables, bailiffs and cryers for the different diſtricts. A ſpacious ſtrong priſon of ſtone, on the Howardian plan has been lately completed for the ſuburbs of Briſtol in Gloceſterſhire. It has 70 ſeperate cells, a chapel, a hall for the juſtices in its front, which extends about 150 feet, and the whole is ſurrounded with a ſtrong wall 20 feet high. This ſtands at the end of a ſtreet called Gloceſter-ſtreet, and as it is

without

without the place where Lawfords-gate ſtood, it is named *Lawfords-gate Bridewell.* Here and in another part of theſe ſuburbs are held weekly Courts; as there are for the ſuburbs of Bedminſter in Somerſet, which have alſo a Bridewell, tho' but little uſed as offenders are quickly ſent to Shepton-mallet jail.

The ſociety of *Merchant Venturers* were incorporated in this City by Letters Patent of King Edward 6, in the 6th year of his reign; and afterward confirmed by Queen Elizabeth and King Charles the 1ſt. They have lands to the amount of upwards of £3000 per annum for the ſupport of Alms-houſes and other charitable uſes; a noble Hall to meet in, and an Alms-houſe adjoining for decayed Seamen. This ſociety conſiſts of ſome of the principal Merchants and Gentlemen of the City and its environs, frequently of the prime Miniſters or of the Secretaries of State, and it has been honoured with the names of Nobility and of ſome of the Royal Families. This reſpectable Company always act in conjunction with the Corporation for promoting the commerce, trade and improvement of the City. The Companies of this City are 24; the other 23 are as follow:

Taylors	Wire-drawers	Turners
Weavers	Cordwainers	Pipe-makers
Surgeons	Tanners	Carpenters.
Smiths	Butchers	Halliers
Hoopers	Bakers	Porters
Whitetawers	Inn-holders	Tylers
Dyers	Sadlers	Maſons.
Joiners	Hatters	

Theſe Companies had heretofore their halls, gowns, flags and formalities; now ſome of their trades are nearly extinct, others are diſſipated, and a few ſtill remain who precede the mayor when he goes in proceſſion to the Cathedral. The Merchant-taylors and coopers are yet wealthy Companies, and have elegant modern halls. The weavers-hall is turned into a Jews ſynagogue, the *Tuckers'* into an independent meeting, the *Bakers'* into a ſchool-room, and the *Smiths'* into a cooperage, &c. proper ſigns of the downfall of trading combinations and monopolizations. So large a City as Briſtol ſhould be as free as air, and as open as *Birmingham*, in which all perſons are at liberty to exerciſe their trades and callings. The Corporation of Briſtol, latterly do not moleſt or interrupt tradeſmen and artificers who ſet up here; and the freedom of the City may be purchaſed at a very moderate ſum.

London was firſt lighted with lamps in the reign of King Charles the 2d. The act for lighting Briſtol was not procured till the latter part of the reign of King William 3d. This act obliged Citizens to hang out their own lamps: ſubſequently,

public lamps were lighted for half the year only, but for many years paſt, have been kept burning every night during their proper hours. Many of the principal ſtreets and places of Briſtol are well lighted, and the new, *patent lamps* with glaſs luſtres on each ſide of the flame, ſhine quite brilliantly; while in ſome of the more obſcure ſtreets, lamps are ſo ſcarce, that *the light that is in them is almoſt darkneſs*. This neglect calls for attention and emendation.

The ſtreets are well paved on each ſide with flat ſtones for foot paſſengers; and ſmooth croſs-ways from ſtreet to ſtreet executed very neatly. The Corporation are attentive to the police of the City, and keep in conſtant pay an *inſpector of nuiſances*. The ſtreets are cleaned twice a week; the footways ſwept every morning; there are twelve ſtands of decent hackney coaches all numbered, in various parts of the Town; maſtiff dogs are muzzled; watchmen are ſtationed in a ſort of centry boxes ſo judiciouſly all over the City, that perſons may (in general) paſs ſecurely at any time of the night: and the mayor and aldermen are ready (on complaint at the Council-houſe) to redreſs every grievance and to rectify every abuſe.

The Arms of Briſtol are a Ship and Caſtle; and the motto, *Virtute et Induſtria*. Long may theſe excellent qualities of virtue and induſtry be exhibited, and the characteriſtics merited by the inhabitants of Briſtol. The practice of *virtue and induſtry* are the ſureſt method of acquiring wealth and honor. May the names of Briſtol Merchant or Trader be ever reſpected for ſtrict juſtice, and for *more than that*, for liberal and extenſive benevolence. This motto reminds me of a paſſage in Seneca's epiſtles, a ſalutary document and *memento* to every reader "*Itur ad aſtra, frugalitate, temperantia, fortitudine, aliiſque virtutibus*. By frugality, temperance, fortitude, and the other virtues, we aſcend to Heaven!

Chap. X.

Of the buildings of Briſtol in general, the principal ancient and modern Streets, the Squares, open Places, and conveniences for ambulatory exercitation.

Barrett obſerves that the whole City is well built, conſidering that it has never yet been burned down and rebuilt, or even ſuffered much by fires." *Guthrie* in his geographical grammar, aſſerts that "Briſtol is not a well built City." Perhaps Barrett might be too partial to the Town, and Guthrie unacquainted with the greater part or all of it. The truth is that the internal and moſt ancient parts of Briſtol, have a much better appearance

pearance than the buildings of moſt other old Cities and Towns, as great ſums have been expended in rebuilding and new fronting them. But ſtill, we can ſee ſomething of Briſtol as in its ancient ſtate, ſo diſtant as about two or three or more centuries ago. The great houſe on St. Auguſtines-back, now Colſton's-ſchool; a ſpacious old manſion in Small-ſtreet with a large bow window, (which perhaps received King Charles the 1ſt.) the north eaſt corner of High-ſtreet; ſome houſes in Baldwin and Maryport-ſtreets, the Pithay, Lewins-mead, on the Broad-ware, Temple-ſtreet and other places; may help us to ideas of what the City was in former times. To give a proper deſcription of this place—*It is an ancient Town ſurrounded by a modern.* The internal and and antique parts of the City, now conſiſt of an irregular mixture of ancient and modern houſes; of wood and plaiſter, of ſharp and flat topped fronts, projecting and perpendicular, of brick and ſtone, lofty, inferior and diſſimilar. Though theſe moſt ancient ſtreets have of late years been widened and improved, and ſeveral new ſtreets, totally, handſomely and uniformly built, viz. *Bridge-ſtreet* all of ſtone, the houſes four ſtories high and elegantly finiſhed; Clare-ſtreet, Union, and Bath-ſtreets of brick ornamented with ſtone, with ſeveral others. The modern and external parts of Briſtol are more regularly, handſomely or elegantly built of brick and ſtone, and all other buildings are prohibited by act of Parliament. The moſt ſpacious of the old ſtreets, are the *Old-market, Weſt-ſtreet, Caſtle-ſtreet, Peter-ſtreet, Broad-mead, part of Wine-ſtreet, High-ſtreet, St. Auguſtines-back, the broad Key, King-ſtreet*, and over the Bridge, *Temple, and Thomas-ſtreets, and Redcliff-hill.* The moſt regular, beautiful or elegant ſtreets of the external and modern parts, are *Park-ſtreet, Great George's and Charlotte-ſtreets*, built entirely of freeſtone, *College-ſtreet* and *Trinity-ſtreet* of brick; *Unity* and *Orchard-ſtreets* and *Princes-ſtreet* the moſt ſpacious of all, each of ſtone and brick; and in St. James's and St. Paul's, *Stokes-croft, St. James's-barton, Cumberland-ſtreet*, with too great a number of others to mention, that are decently and handſomely conſtructed. Theſe contain many large, or convenient houſes for genteel families, let at moderate rents, and with the other conveniences peculiar to Briſtol, ſuch as coals, wholeſome air, and water, plenty and cheapneſs of proviſions, attract families to ſettle here and to occupy the new houſes that are always erecting.

The Squares in various parts of the Town are nine.

I. HOPE Square, at the weſtern part of the Town, ſo called from Lady Hope, who founded a chapel, which ſtands on the eaſtern ſide of it. This is built on a declivity, has two other ſides of brick houſes and the fourth irregular.

II. DOWRY Square, a little to the eaſt of the other. This

is handſomely built of brick and has a neat garden or plantation with a walk around it incloſed with rails.

III. BERKELEY Square ſtands on a gentle ſlope on the north eaſt ſide of Brandon-hill. This Square is lately erected, all elegantly built of freeſtone and externally finiſhed; ſome houſes are inhabited, and the reſt fitting up for tenants. The houſes are on three ſides only, the ſouth eaſt ſide is left open, near to which a new ſtreet *(Charlotte)* being ſince placed it has the appearance of a fourth ſide from the upper part of the ſquare. The ſpacious area of this elevated, pleaſant and beautiful pile, is incloſed from the coach ways by a dwarf wall and iron palliſades. The upper ſtories of theſe houſes command a view of great part of the City; and agreeable objects, villas, houſes and Cottages among the trees, in the adjacent country; and in a clear day *Devonſhire-place*, near *Holloway*, Bath, which may be ſeen alſo on *Brandon-hill*, *Durdham-down*, *Kingſdown* and ſeveral other neighbouring hills, and are the only buildings connected with Bath that are viſible at Briſtol. The upper parts of Bath can be viewed from *Herridge-common*, below *Dundry*, 3 miles from Briſtol; and on Dundry-hill and tower.

IV. QUEEN'S Square, the largeſt in Briſtol, and in England, (excepting *Lincoln's-inn* in London) including ſeven acres and a quarter. The houſes are all handſomely and uniformly built, chiefly of brick with a few of ſtone. It has eight avenues, one at each corner and one in the middle of each row. There are courts before the houſes, and ſmooth footways and a carriage way between the courts and the area, which is incloſed with rails, and has on each ſide a ſpacious gravel walk bordered with elms. There are gravel walks from each avenue that lead to the centre, in which upon a high pedeſtal of Portland ſtone, ſurrounded with iron rails and lamps, is a curious equeſtrian ſtatue of King *William* the third, caſt of copper and done by *Ryſbrack*. The whole ſquare has a magnificent appearance; the walks and graſs being rolled and kept in the neateſt order by an officer who has an annual ſalary. Here are the Cuſtom-houſe, Manſion-houſe and Exciſe-office.

V. KINGS Square, remote from the laſt, to the north weſt of St. James's, is on a gentle ſlope at the bottom of Kingſdown-hill, the aſcent to which from this ſquare is very ſteep, yet covered with houſes up to and beyond the ſummit. The houſes are uniformly built of brick ornamented with ſtone; the whole area ſurrounded by rails and lime trees; the walks neatly gravelled, the ſquare clean, wholeſome and pleaſant, and well lighted with lamps.

VI. BRUNSWICK Square, in St. Paul's pariſh, is built of brick ornamented with ſtone. The eaſtern ſide is an elegant pile. The area is incloſed with rails and trees.

VII.

VII. St. JAMES's Square, is well built of brick; its houſes are large and good; it is neatly paved all over with ſtone, and has in the centre an obeliſk of freeſtone about 20 feet high and four lamps.

VIII. PORTLAND Square, ſo named in honor of the Duke of Portland, the preſent high Steward of Briſtol. This is a new ſquare, the houſes are all built with freeſtone and covered in; ſome are inhabited. The northern and ſouthern ſides are beautifully elevated and ſimilar, as are the houſes and terminations of the other ſides, but in the centre of the eaſtern ſide, is completely built, a beautiful church and ſteeple in modern gothic, dedicated to St. Paul. The area of this ſquare is circular, incloſed with iron palliſades, and when finiſhed, as it will not be the leaſt, (being 300 feet on each ſide) ſo it will be the moſt regular, and elegant ſquare in *Briſtol* we might almoſt add in *Britain*.

IX. SOMERSET Square, the only one on the ſouthern ſide of *Briſtol-bridge*; at Redcliff, not far from the church. This is in a retired ſituation, neatly built of brick, the area is a garden, incloſed by a dwarf wall, with walks for the inhabitants. It has a pleaſing opening and proſpect into Somerſetſhire of a verdant valley between hills, terminating in Dundry hill and Tower.

There are ſeveral other open places in Briſtol that are not ſquare, the principal of which, is the COLLEGE GREEN. This is on a fine elevation; its plan is nearly triangular; on the ſouth ſide are the Cathedral, St Auguſtine's-church, and the fine old gate of the monaſtery: on the north ſide, St. Mark's-church commonly called the Mayor's-chapel. There are ſome very good modern houſes of ſtone and brick, and a ſpacious way for carriages on each ſide. The green is incloſed with rails, within which a gravel walk quite ſhaded with lime trees, bounds the whole area. There are two ſpacious walks between ſtately elms that pervade the whole; the principal is from Eaſt to Weſt, and the other acroſs it, from North to South, leads to the door of the Cathedral. This on all accounts is the pleaſanteſt, and next after Queen-ſquare, the moſt ſpacious place in Briſtol. An officer is paid annually for rolling and keeping it in repair; and the walks are lighted with lamps by night.

This is the mall or public walk of Briſtol, and is moſt frequented and crouded on Sunday evenings, in ſummer, as the Park at London. There are ſome other open places, not ſquare, ſuch as *St. Auguſtines-place*; *St. James's-barton*, and *St. Phillip's Broad-plain*, which are decently built and inhabited.

There are public parades and convenient and agreeable places to walk on, for the inhabitants in moſt parts of the Town. For the weſtern parts, there are the colonade, and the ſhaded walk by the

the River, one for rainy and the other for fair weather; alſo the paved parade near Dowry-ſquare. An elegant ſpacious mall is planned and two fine uniform rows of freeſtone houſes entirely built up at Clifton. In the City there are the gravel walk on Brandon-hill, the walks in College-green, and in the *Cloiſters* when ſhelter is neceſſary; the noble walks in Queen-ſquare, the fine terras walk by the River, behind Bridge-ſtreet, defended by a grand iron palliſade about 660 feet in length, and which needs only to be paved all over with flat ſtones, to render it complete; the parade in St. James's church-yard; another on Kingſdown, and the walks in King's and Brunſwick ſquares, all of which are open to the public. For the inhabitants ſouth of Briſtol-bridge, there are the walks in Redcliff church-yard; and alſo *Redcliff-parade* which ſtands on a lofty elevation above the River, has an iron palliſade (with lamps) the whole length of the edge of this beautiful terras; and from whence there is a pleaſant proſpect of the City, Harbour and Shipping.

Chap XI.

Of the Cathedral Church of the Holy Trinity.

HAVING briefly treated of that large maſs of buildings named *Briſtol*, which are the principal, as they contain all its inhabitants, let us now attend to the public buildings, which, in compariſon with the others, are but few, and devoted to particular purpoſes. And it will be highly proper to begin with thoſe that are dedicated to the uſe of the worſhippers of the eternal, divine, inviſible, and infinitely great and good Creator and GOD, who is the only righteous object of our ſupreme veneration and gratitude; and who graciouſly accepts the homage ſincerely intended for HIM, to whatever names, firm or form it may be erroneouſly offered, and from the good and well-meaning of whatever denomination.

As *London* has two great Churches, *St. Pauls* and Weſtminſter-abbey, and as Dublin has two, Chriſt-church and St. Patrick's; Briſtol has alſo two principal Churches, the *Cathedral*, and the Church of St. Mary at Redcliff, which as they are eminent above the others, are venerably conſpicuous from the ſurrounding hills and country.

The CATHEDRAL Church was originally the Abbey Church of the monaſtery of St. Auguſtine, which were founded by Robert Fitzharding, ſon of Harding, a younger ſon of the King of Denmark. Robert of Gloceſter the old monkiſh poet gives ſome account of Harding.

A burgeys of Briſtow tho' Robert Hardynge,
For grete treſour and richeſſe ſo well was wyth the Kyng,
That he yaſt him and his heires the noble barony
That ſo rych is of Berkely, with all the ſeignorie;
And thulk Robert Hardyng arered ſuth, I wyſs
An Abbey at Briſtow of St. Auſtyn that is.

He was made Lord of Berkeley by King Henry the ſecond, who patronized, and contributed towards this foundation. The ancient and ſuperb gate and gatehouſe of the monaſtery are ſtill remaining, though the height of the arch is leſſened by the riſe of the ground in ſo many hundred years. The gate is of Saxon architecture, in uſe before the Gothic with pointed arches was become univerſal, and is of moſt curious workmanſhip: the ſcrolls, twiſts and other ornaments are ſo interwoven and intricate, that it is difficult to trace them out. This *gate*, with its ancient inſcription, the old *Cathedral Church*, the *Cloiſters*, *Chapter-houſe* and remains of the *monaſtery* about the Lower-green, are worthy the attention of the Antiquarian, Architect and Connoiſeur. The inſcription over the gate, in one line of old Engliſh letters is literally as follows:

Rex henricus ſecũdus et dns Robertus fili' herdyngi filii regis daciæ huj' monaſterii primi ffundatores extiterunt. That is:

"*King Henry the ſecond, and Lord Robert, ſon of Herdyng, ſon of the King of Denmark, were the firſt founders of this monaſtery.*" In 1148 *Simon* Biſhop of *Worceſter*, *Robert* B. of *Exeter*, *Geoffrey* B. of *Landaff* and *Gilbert* B. of *St. Aſaph*, dedicated the church to *St. Auguſtine*. A monument is erected to the memory of Robert Fitzharding, under an arch in the Lady-chapel juſt within the door, it is incloſed with iron rails, and near the tomb, is the following inſcription on marble:

"*The monument of* Robert Fitzharding, *Lord of* Berkeley, *deſcended from the* Kings of Denmark; *and* Eva *his wife, by whom he had five ſons and two daughters*: Maurice *his eldeſt ſon was the firſt of the Family that took the name of* Berkely: *this* Robert Fitzharding *laid the foundation of this church and* monaſtery of St. Auguſtine, in the *year* 1140 *the fifth of* King Stephen, *dedicated and endowed it in* 1148. *He died in the year* 1170, *in the ſeventeenth of* King Henry *the ſecond. This monument was repaired* A. D. 1742.

From the ſaid Robert Fitzharding *Lord of* Berkeley, Auguſtus *the preſent* Earl *is the two and twentieth in deſcent.*"

From the dedication of this monaſtery to its diſſolution in 1539 it had 26 Abbots, ſeveral of whom, ſcandalized religion by their licentious and profligate lives. At the viſitation, prior to the diſſolution, the laſt of them was found to have a little eccleſiaſtical *Seraglio* of ſix ladies, coarſely ſtiled by Fuller and Speed "Lewd women."

At

At the diſſolution of monaſteries by King Henry the 8th, this noble church, then about 350 feet in length, was partly demoliſhed, and part juſt preſerved from the fate of other venerable ſtructures, the ornaments and boaſt of the country. The deſtruction of thoſe buildings was inexpreſſibly abſurd. If the lives and manners of their inhabitants were depraved and noxious, the ſtones and buildings were innoxious, and might have been rendered uſeful, as temples for divine worſhip, hoſpitals, ſchools and workhouſes. Some of the paltry pariſh Churches might have been taken down, and theſe noble ſtructures preſerved, but to ſave the former, and to demoliſh the latter, was certainly the moſt egregious folly. The rapacity of the reforming commiſioners of thoſe times was ſuch, that for the ſake of the lead on the roof, they eagerly ſet to work on it, and after they had ſtripped it off, proceeded to deſtroy the ſtructure itſelf. But King Henry, to palliate his ſacrilege, and make a ſhow of refunding, having determined to eſtabliſh ſix new Biſhopricks, of which Briſtol was one, and having been informed that there was enough of the fabric left ſtanding for a Cathedral, by expreſs order, put a ſtop to its further demolition, and the weſtern part being taken away, it was left in that ruinous condition in which it ſtill remains. The revenue of this monaſtery amounted to £767. 15. 3. which he ſettled on the Biſhop, dean and chapter. He annexed the county of Dorſet to this dioceſe, which, with the City of Briſtol, and ſome environs in Gloceſterſhire, containing 236 pariſhes, are the whole of the juriſdiction of the Biſhop of Briſtol. King Henry commanded the church to be from thenceforth denominated. The *Cathedral* of the *holy and undivided Trinity* of the City of *Briſtol:* and in the year 1542 appointed Paul Buſh, an Auguſtine *Frier* of Oxford, *Canon* of Saliſbury and one of the King's *Chaplains*, the firſt Biſhop of this See: who is ſaid to have had great ſkill in phyſic, and wrote a treatiſe on ſalves and curative remedies. He has a monument near the eaſtern end of the northern aile, with a ſtatue of a ſkeleton on his tomb, which has this inſcription. *Hic jacet Dominus Paulus Buſh, primus hujus eccleſiæ epiſcopus, qui obiit* 11 *die Octobris anno domini* 1558, *ætatis ſua* 68, *cujus animæ propitietur Chriſtus.* Here lies Paul Buſh, the firſt Biſhop of this church, who died 11th day of October, in the year of our Lord 1558 aged 68: on whoſe ſoul Chriſt have mercy. The preſent and 35th Biſhop is Dr. Spencer Madan, Prebendary of *Peterborough*, Rector of *Weſt-halton*, and Vicar of *Haxay*, Lincolnſhire.

It would be uſeleſs to preſent our readers with merely the names of the Biſhops, and inſtead of ſuch a liſt, we ſhall give a few brief particulars of the moſt noted. *John Holyman*, 1553 was a zealous roman catholic preacher, and writer againſt the Lutherans. *Rich-*

ard

rd Fletcher, 1583, attended *Mary Queen* of Scots on the ſcaffold, nd killed himſelf by immoderately chewing or ſmoaking tobacco. *Robert Wright*, 1622, had the ſtone Pulpit made and the oppoſite eats for the Corporation. *Thomas Weſtfield*, 1651, was deprived y the Parliament, and ſtiled himſelf, "The meaneſt of Biſhops, nd the chief of Sinners." *Thomas Howell*, 1645: The army urned his Palace into a Malt-houſe, and himſelf out of doors. *John Lake*, 1684, was one of the ſeven Biſhops committed to the Tower by James the 2d. *Jonathan Trelawney*, 1685, correſponded with William Prince of Orange and was a friend to the Revolution. *Thomas Secker*, 1734, was an Author of ſeveral ſermons and racts. But the two principal literary, ſcientific and uſeful characters on the liſt are, firſt, *Dr. Joſeph Butler*, whoſe *ſermons* and *Divine analogy* are monuments of his learning and good intellectual bilities. He was very generous, annually expended more than e received from the whole See; repaired the Palace; in 1750 propoſed to the Corporation the building a new Church at *Kingswood* for inſtruction of the Colliers, and gave £400. towards it. The ſecond, is Dr. Thomas Newton, 1761 to 1782. This gentleman was a good practical Preacher, and a friend to literature nd literary men. He publiſhed a commentary on Milton's Paradiſe loſt and regained, which has gone through 8 or 9 editions. His life of Milton is a very curious, impartial piece of Biography. He publiſhed diſſertations on the Propheſies, in 3 Vol. octavo, nd ſeveral other tracts and ſermons.

The preſent Cathedral, conſiſts of the ſpacious croſs of the old Church, the tower on the middle of it, and all the reſt of .e Church eaſtward. On the outſide of the Church are obſervable he ſtrength and dimenſions of the abutments, which project 10 or 12 feet from the walls: and alſo the tower, which is ſquare, well ornamented, crowned with battlements and 4 pinnacles, is one of he largeſt towers in England, and is a conſiderable object in and about the City, particularly from Clifton, Aſhton, Bedminſter and from Mardyke, in the ſtreet leading to the Hotwell. The ground before this Church has been ſo much raiſed, that there are 8 ſteps from the door, down to the Church pavement. To be convinced of the greatneſs of this tower, the ſtranger needs only to ſtand nder it, and obſerve the dimenſions of the arches which ſupport t. This Church is in length from Eaſt to Weſt 175 feet, the breadth of the croſs from North to South 128 feet; the breadth of the body and aiſles, 73 feet, and the height of the tower 130. A little to the weſt of the Church, is ſtill viſible, at the lower part of a ſummer-houſe, at a projecting corner, part of the abutment of the weſtern end of the northern aile of the Church; which plainly ſhows how far it extended before its demolition.

The roof of the Church is all beautifully arched with ſtone, and of different patterns, and has theſe peculiarities, that the height of the nave and ailes is equal; and that the roofs of the two ailes are incomparably curious, (arches ſupporting arches) and deſerving the attention of thoſe who have a taſte for Architecture.

In the body of the Church, are a handſome Pulpit of ſtone, ornamented with the arms of the King, Prince of Wales, Biſhoprick, Briſtol &c. and alſo ſeats for the Biſhop, Clergy, Corporation and Audience. The ſcreen that is before the Choir has a beautiful gate, and paintings of the 12 minor Prophets, in pannelled niches. This ſupports a noble and excellent organ, in a ſuperb and capital caſe, with ſimilar fronts to the Choir and outſide. There is alſo a ſmall organ which fronts the Choir beneath the other. The Choir is neat, in the gothic taſte, and has proper ſeats for the Biſhop, Dean, Archdeacon of Dorſet, Chancellor, 6 Prebends and 4 Minor Canons. The ſteps that lead to, and the platform of the Altar, are paved with black and white marble. At the Altar is a painting of a triangle, ſurrounded by cherubs, done by *Vanſomers*. The window to the Eaſt of the nave, and the four other windows of the Chancel, are of painted glaſs: and the two windows at the ends of the ailes are of enamelled glaſs, repreſenting various ſcenes of ſcriptural hiſtory. This Church has many gothic beauties and ſeveral handſome monuments ancient and modern.

Near to the north-door, is an elegant highly finiſhed monument to Mrs. Draper, the celebrated *Eliza* of *Sterne*. It is in the form of a gothic arch of Sienna marble, on which are two beautiful female figures of white marble, in *alto relievo*, ſtanding on each ſide of a pedeſtal, which ſupports an urn, with a wreath of flowers hanging down. The figure on the right, which repreſents *Genius* has her left hand on her breaſt, and in her right, the trumpet of Fame with a flame iſſuing out of it. The other figure repreſents *Benevolence*, contemplating a neſt in her left hand, in which a Pelican is nouriſhing her young with her blood. Her right hand points to the inſcription on the pedeſtal, which is thus:

Sacred to the memory of Mrs. Elizabeth Draper, *in whom* genius *and* benevolence *were united.*

Within the rails of the northern aile on the right hand, is a monument to the memory of Mrs. Maſon, compoſed by the Rev. WilliamMaſon.

Mary, the daughter of William Sherman, of Kingſton upon Hull Eſq. and wife of the Rev. William Maſon, died March 27, 1767, aged 28.

Take holy Earth all that my Soul holds dear!
Take that beſt gift which Heaven ſo lately gave:
To Briſtol's fount I bore with trembling care

Her

Her faded form, ſhe bow'd to taſte the wave
And died. Does youth, does beauty read the line?
Does ſympathetic fear their breaſts alarm?
Speak, dead Maria; breathe a ſtrain divine:
Ev'n from the grave thou ſhalt have power to charm.
Bid them be chaſte, be innocent like thee,
Bid them in duty's ſphere as meekly move;
And if ſo fair, from vanity as free,
As firm in friendſhip, and as fond in love:
Tell them, tho' tis an awful thing to die,
('Twas ev'n to thee) yet the dread Path once trod,
Heav'n lifts its everlaſting Portals high,
And bids the pure in heart behold their God.

Nearly oppoſite to the above is a lofty monument to the memory of Mr. William Powell, an excellent actor in Tragedy and Comedy, who built the *Theatre Royal* in King-ſtreet, and died at Briſtol. On a pyramidal table is a baſs-relief of the deceaſed, and the following inſcription:

William Powell Eſq. one of the Patentees of the Theatre-Royal, Covent-garden, died 3d of July 1769, aged 33 years. His widow cauſed this monument to be erected, as well to perpetuate his memory, as her own irretrievable loſs of the beſt of huſbands.

Briſtol! to worth and genius ever juſt,
To thee our Powell's dear remains we truſt:
Soft as the ſtreams thy ſacred ſprings impart,
The milk of human kindneſs warm'd his heart;
That heart, which every tender feeling knew,
The ſoil where pity, love and friendſhip grew.
Oh! let a faithful friend with grief ſincere
Inſcribe his tomb, and drop the heartfelt tear,
Here reſt his praiſe, here found his nobleſt fame,
All elſe a bubble or an empty name.

G. Coleman.

Oppoſite is a neat monument

To the memory of Elizabeth Waſtfield, who died at the Hotwells, the 26th December 1770, aged 60, wife of Robert Waſtfield Eſq. of Mile-end near London; this monument, from a juſt ſenſe of her merit and of his own loſs, is erected by her diſconſolate huſband.

Dear ſhade, adieu, the debt of Nature's paid!
Death's threaten'd ſtroke we parry'd but in vain;
The healing ſpring no more could lend its aid,
Med'cine no more could mitigate the pain.

See by her dying form, mild patience ſtand,
Hope, eaſe and comfort in her train ſhe led:
See gentle ſpirits waiting the command,
Huſh her to ſilence on the mournful bed.

In vain with heartfelt grief I mourn my friend,
Fair virtue's meed is bliſs without alloy:
Bleſt change! for pain, true pleaſure without end,
For ſighs and moans, a pure ſeraphic joy!

When death ſhall that new ſcene to me diſcloſe,
When I ſhall quit on earth this drear abode,
Our freed, congenial ſpirits ſhall repoſe
Safe in the boſom of our Saviour God.

In the Chancel is a monument to the memory of the learned and Rev. Dr. Nathaniel Foſter, formerly Prebend of this Church, and Fellow of Chriſt-church College, Oxford, to whom we are indebted, for the moſt correct and beautiful edition in quarto of the Hebrew Bible, without points, ever publiſhed in England. His excellent and juſtly merited character is well drawn up in Latin.

In the ſouthern aile.

Sacred to the memory of the Rev. Samuel Love, A. M. Fellow of Baliol College, Oxford, and one of the Minor Canons of this Cathedral.

When worthleſs grandeur decks the embelliſh'd urn,
No poignant grief attends the ſable bier,
But when diſtinguiſh'd excellence we mourn,
Deep is the ſorrow, genuine the tear.

Stranger! ſhould'ſt thou approach this awful ſhrine
The merits of the honor'd dead to ſeek;
The friend, the ſon, the chriſtian, the divine,
Let thoſe who knew him thoſe who lov'd him ſpeak.

Oh! let them in ſome pauſe from anguiſh ſay,
What zeal inſpir'd, what faith enlarg'd his breaſt,
How ſoon th' unfetter'd ſpirit wing'd its way,
From Earth to Heav'n from bleſſing to be bleſt.

This, and ſeveral other monumental inſcriptions in Briſtol, were the productions of Miſs *More*, a Lady whoſe leaſt excellence is that of her fine genius for Poetry; and whoſe proſaic works will remain more important proofs of her mental diſcernment and penetration, and of her juſt concluſions.

The above-mentioned Mr. Love, compoſed the following lines on a robin red-breaſt, who frequently in time of divine ſervice perched

erched on one of the pinnacles of the organ, and joined the muſic ith his warbling effuſions, (as the ſtory goes) for fifteen years ogether till 1787.

Sweet ſocial Bird! whoſe ſoft harmonious lays
Swell the glad ſong of thy Creator's praiſe,
Say, art thou conſcious of approaching ills?
Fell winter's ſtorms—the pointed blaſt that kills?
Shun'ſt thou the ſavage north's unpitying breath?
Or cruel man's more latent ſnares of death?
Here dwell ſecure; here with inceſſant note,
Pour the ſoft muſic of thy trembling throat.
Here, gentle bird, a ſure aſylum find,
Nor dread the chilling froſt, nor boiſt'rous wind.
No hoſtile tyrant of the feather'd race,
Shall dare invade the in this hallow'd place;
Nor while he ſails the liquid air along,
Check the ſhrill numbers of thy cheerful ſong.
No cautious gunner, whoſe unerring ſight
Stops the ſwift eagle in his rapid flight,
Shall here diſturb my lovely ſongſter's reſt,
Nor wound the plumage of his crimſon breaſt.
The truant ſchool-boy who in wanton play,
With viſcid lime involves the treach'rous ſpray,
In vain ſhall ſpread the wily ſnare for thee,
Alike ſecure thy life and liberty.
Peace then, ſweet warbler to thy flutt'ring heart,
Defy the rage of hawks, and toils of art;
Now ſhake thy downy plumes, now gladlier pay
Thy grateful tribute to each riſing day;
While crowds *below* their willing voices raiſe,
To ſing with holy zeal *Jehovah's* praiſe,
Thou, perch'd on high, ſhalt hear th' adoring throng,
Catch the warm ſtrain, and aid the ſacred ſong,
Increaſe the ſolemn chorus and inſpire
Each tongue with muſic, and each heart with fire.

n a chapel to the weſtern end of the ſouthern aile are ſeveral mo-uments to the family of the Newton's. One, to the memory of ir Henry Newton of Barrs-court in the county of Gloceſter Knt. ho died 1599, has this inſcription:

Gcurney, Hampton, Cradock, Newton laſt,
Held on the meaſure of that ancient line
Of Barons blood; full 70 years he paſt,
And did in peace his ſacred ſoul reſign:
His Chriſt he lov'd, he lov'd to feed the poor,
Such love aſſures a life that dies no more.

There

There is a door which leads out of the weſtern part of the Church to the Cloiſters, the ſquare of which was 103 feet each way, but the weſtern and ſouthern ſides are taken down; the eaſtern ſide leads into the Chapter-houſe and Biſhop's Palace: the firſt is an elegant, curious building of 46 feet by 26 and contains the epiſcopal library; and the laſt was repaired and partly rebuilt by Biſhop Butler in 1744. At this time, happened the following accident: A parcel of plate ſuppoſed to have been hidden in the time of the civil wars, fell through the decayed floor in a corner of one of the rooms; the floor being taken up, a room appeared below, in which were found many human bones, and inſtruments of iron to puniſh and torture criminals. At the ſame time was diſcovered a private paſſage to this dungeon, originally conſtructed with the edifice, being an arched way within the wall, juſt large enough for one perſon to paſs through, one end terminated in the dungeon, and the other in an apartment which appeared to be a Court of Judgment.

There are divine ſervice and chanting here every day at 11 in the morning and 5 in the evening: and a ſermon on Sunday morning. In the tower are 5 bells, a tenor of about 3500 cwt. on which are ſtruck the hours, 2 bells which ſound the quarters, and 2 others that are tolled for prayers.

The ancient and beautiful high croſs, adorned with eight Kings, which ſtood in the centre of the College-green, was taken down to lay open the principal walk, and given by Dean Barton to Sir Richard Hoare of Stourton, who has erected it in his elegant gardens.

In the elder Lady-chapel of the Cathedral is a device of a *Ram, playing on a Violin* with a *remarkably long Bow*, and a Shepherd ſleeping while a wolf is devouring the ſheep. This proves that the uſe of the Bow was known at the time of building this moſt ancient part of the Church in 1148. Though ſome have ſuppoſed that it was not known before the 14th century; others have aſſerted that it was firſt uſed in England by the muſicians attending the *Popes Nuncio*, when he came here to receive the *Peter-pence*.

CHAP. XII.

Of the Church of St. Mary, at Redcliff.

THIS is commonly called *Redcliff-church*, being founded on a red, ſandy rock or cliff. Its pariſh, with that of St. Thomas, Temple, and Bedminſter, are very extenſive and equal to a City; and like *Southwark* in London, lie on the ſouthern ſide of the

he City and River. There is a great Church on each ſide of the ater at Briſtol, but the Church at Redcliff is the moſt curious nd ſublime. *Camden* obſerved, that "*this Church is like a Cathe-ral,*" for it riſes to a noble height above the neighbouring ouſes, embelliſhes and digniefies that part of the Town, and the arious perſpective views of the City. The ſame Author has eft on record, that "on all accounts it is the fineſt pariſh Church n England." It is certainly, a ſtately, venerable and beautiful othic ſtructure; internally in high preſerve, and an *antique* orthy the attention of the Traveller and Connoiſeur.

It was founded in the year 1292 or 4, by *Simon de Burton*, ſix imes mayor of Briſtol; and was built of ſtone dug out of the quar-ies of *Dundry*. It was many years in building; brought to its reſent ſtate (probably) by various benefactors, and according to he *Mayor's Calendar*, was finiſhed in the year 1376, and was then elebrated all over England. The tower and ſpire of ſtone were bout 250 feet high: but at St. Paul's tide, 1445, by a terrible ſtorm of thunder and lightening great part of the ſpire was thrown down; and the roof, part of the nave, and particularly the ſouth-rn aile were much damaged. The ſpire was never rebuilt, but was covered in as at preſent; and the Church and roof were thoroughly repaired by Mr. William Cannings an opulent mer-chant, and ſeveral times mayor of Briſtol; of whom the reader may ſee further particulars in his epitaph.

This Church is about 3 furlongs from Briſtol-bridge, and ſtands on an eminence, on the eaſtern ſide of Redcliff-ſtreet. The Church-yard is incloſed from the ſtreet, and alſo on the ſouthern ſide by a balluſtrade of freeſtone. The aſcent to this ſtructure is by a flight of ſteps of Purbeck ſtone, many of them 18 feet long. The Church is old enough to have a moſt venerable appearance, however it is a very light building, being almoſt all windows. Though the tower is large, it is richly ornamented, with variety of carved work, niches and ſtatues. On the northern ſide of the tower are ſtatues of our Lady and Jeſus; and in a nook behind, of the foun-der. Upon the tower are four high pinnacles, and part of the ſpire; from the middle of which riſes a ſpindle that ſupports a large handſome gilded cock, the height of the whole 160 feet; the belfry contains a ſonorous, deep peal of 8 bells, the heavieſt in Briſtol and theſe parts. In *William of Worceſter's* notes on Briſtol, are the weights of ſix of the bells, (to which two were added in the beginning of this century) and that of the *tenor* is 7000*lb.* and upwards. *Barrett* without authority affirms that all the bells were re-caſt in 1762; many of the pariſhioners muſt know that he was miſtaken, and that only two or three of the upper bells were re-caſt that were cracked or out of tune. The Church is built in form

of a croſs, and like a Cathedral, the nave riſes above the ailes and is enlightened by a ſeries of lofty windows on each ſide: It has one peculiarity that adds much to its internal beauty; and that is, that the croſs has a nave and ailes ſimilar to the body of the Church, which have a fine effect when the ſpectator ſtands under the middle of the croſs and looks around him.

Redcliff-church has received the general approbation and applauſe of all good judges, for though it is large and ſpacious, it has a light and airy appearance; the pillars are neat and ſlender, and wrought into the moſt delicate mouldings. The roof near 60 feet high is all arched with ſtone, and that of the nave and thoſe of the ailes which are alſo of ſtone, abound with devices and ornaments beautifully carved. The whole Church with our Lady's chapel, is 239 feet in length, and the croſs aile from North to South 117 feet. The breadth of the nave and ailes is 59 feet and of the croſs nave and ailes 44 feet. The height of the ailes from Eaſt to Weſt is 25 feet, which is the height of the two croſs ailes from North to South. The height of the nave from the weſtern door to the high altar is 54 feet, equal to which is the height of the nave of the croſs. The Lady's chapel 42 feet long, has been divided from the Church and is uſed as a grammar-ſchool; and the length from the weſtern end to the high altar is now 197 feet. In ſhort, the arches, pillars, roof and whole building of this Church are ſo truly light and elegant, that it may be deſervedly viewed as a curioſity, and eſteemed one of the fineſt pariſh Churches in England.

The principal entrance is at the weſtern door; which is 8 feet broad and 12 high; there are alſo two handſome porches on the northern and ſouthern ſides of the Church. The northern porch is a moſt curious and beautiful gothic ſtructure, eſpecially internally; and is worthy the attention of thoſe who viſit the Church, it has ſome little pillars of ſtone called *dumb organs*, which when ſtruck by the perſon who ſhows the Church, ſound like the deep notes of an organ out of tune. The whole building is covered over with lead.

The beſt views of the inſide of the Church are at the weſtern door; under the middle of the croſs; and at the high altar. Oppoſite to the pulpit is a throne with a canopy, to receive the mayor, aldermen and ſheriffs when they annually viſit this fine old Church on Whitſunday. The floor of the chancel and ſteps to the altar, are of black and white marble. At the entrance of the chancel are iron gates, gilded and richly ornamented; as there are alſo at the weſtern entrance of each aile of the Church. The altar is quite in a rich and ſuperb ſtile. Over it are three capital paintings by *Hogarth*. That on the middle is the largeſt, and repreſents the

the *Aſcention of Chriſt*. That on the northern ſide is the High Prieſt and ſervants *ſealing the ſtone;* and on the other, the women coming to look for the body of Chriſt, and the Angel, who tells them, *he is not here, he is riſen*. All theſe are large and lofty, in richly carved and gilded frames. Sir *Clifton Wintringham Bart.* one of the King's phyſicians, has lately preſented to this Church a picture of *Jeſus raiſing the daughter of Jairus to life*, painted by *Mr. Freſham* the Baronet's nephew, of the Royal Academy. This is advantageouſly placed in the middle of the Altar. In the centre of the croſs ailes is a pillar and eagle of braſs about 5 feet high, the gift of a pin-maker of this pariſh.

At the weſtern end of the nave ſtands on arches an elegant gallery of ſtone, with a dial in a pediment, on which is a grand magnificent organ, which for ſize, height, compaſs, diameter of pipes, and richneſs of tone, is exceeded by none in the Weſt, but by that in the Cathedral of Exeter, which is the largeſt in England. It meaſures in height from the ground, 53 feet, and contains upwards of 1000 ſpeaking pipes, of which the builders Meſſrs. *Harris and Byfield* publiſhed an account at the time of its being put up in this Church. The caſe is very elegant and was deſigned by *Mr. Strahan* architect, who built *Redland-court-houſe*. At the northern end of the croſs, is a baptiſmal font of white marble, beautifully conſtructed, placed on an elevated floor paved with marble and railed in. Under one of the arches of the tower, is kept as a relick, a large crooked bone, called the *Dun Cow's rib*, ſaid to be a rib of the monſtrous Dun Cow killed by Guy Earl of Warwick. I ſhall add to this ſhort account of the curious beauties of this ancient fabric, that Leland called it, "*Eccleſiarum omnium longe pulcherrima*," by far the moſt beautiful of all Churches: and Camden, "*Eccleſiarum omnium parochialium (quas unquam vidi) elegentiſſima*. "So large it is, and the workmanſhip ſo exquiſite, and the roof ſo artificially vaulted with ſtone, and the tower ſo high, that in my opinion, *it is the moſt elegant of all the pariſh Churches that I have yet ſeen in England*."

Divine ſervice is performed here twice every Sunday; and there are prayers in week days. The hours are ſtruck on the great bell, and there are chimes at 1, 5 and 9 to an ancient ſolemn pſalm tune, ſuitable to the grand tone of theſe venerable muſical inſtruments.

This Church is adorned with many elegant monuments, and ſome, though old, have a profuſion of carving and gothic work beſtowed on them. At the ſouthern end of the croſs aile, is a ſtately monument of Mr. William Cannynges in his magiſterial robes, and of *Joan* his wife, lying on an altar tomb, in full proportion, under a canopy handſomely carved in freeſtone, under which,

within the ſtatues are the following inſcriptions on a table:

Mr. William Canings ye richeſt marchant of ye toune of Briſtow, Afterwards choſen 5 times Mayor of ye ſaid toune: for ye good of ye Comon Wealth of ye ſame: He was in order of Prieſthood 7 years: and afterwards Deane of Weſtbury, and died ye 7th of Novem 1474 which ſaid William did build within ye ſaid toune of Weſtbury a Colledge (with his Canons) and the ſaid William did maintaine by ſpace of 8 yeares 800 handy crafts men, beſides Carpenters and Maſons, every day 100 Men. Beſides King Edward the 4th had of ye ſaid William 3000 †Marks for his peace to be had in 2470 tonnes of Shiping, theſe are ye names of his Shiping with their burdens.

	tonnes		tonnes
ye Mary Canings -	400	ye Mary Batt - -	220
ye Mary Redcliff -	500	ye Little Nicholas -	140
ye Mary and John -	900	ye Margaret - -	200
ye Galliot - - -	150	ye Catharine Boſton	22
ye Katharine - -	140	A Ship in Ireland -	100

No age nor time can wear out well woon fame
the ſtones themſelves a ſtately work doth ſhew
from ſenceleſs graue we ground may men's good name
And noble minds by ventrous deeds we know
A Lantern cleer ſets forth a candell light
A worthy act declares a worthy wight
the Buildings rare that here you may behold
to ſhrine his Bones deſerves a tomb of gold
the famous Fabricke that he here hath donne
Shines in its ſphere as glorious as the Sonne
What needs more words ye future World he ſought
An ſet the pompe and pride of this at nought
heaven was his aim let heaven be ſtill his ſtation
that leaves ſuch worke for others imitation.

There is alſo another monument of Mr. Canynge, with his ſtatue well carved in alabaſter, lying in his prieſtly robes as Dean of Weſtbury, with hands lifted up, and a large book under his head.

In

† This has given riſe to a vulgar tradition, that he had committed Piracy at Sea, for which he was fined 3000 Marks; inſtead of which, the King accepted 2470 tons of Shipping. The truth is thus: Cannings having aſſiſted Edward the 4th in his neceſſity with the above ſum, the King granted him in lieu of his loan or gift, to have 2470 tons of Shipping, free of impoſt, as appears by the original inſtrument being in the Exchequer. One of the Judges, who was viewing the Church, and heard the Sexton relate the old ſtory about Piracy, reprimanded him for abuſing the memory of ſo pious and worthy a Man; and gave this explanation of the paſſage.

In the ſame aile are two other monuments worthy of our notice. One is of Sir William Penn Knt. the father of Mr. William Penn who was one of the *Friends*, a conſiderable writer among them, proprietor of Penſylvania and founder of Philadelphia.

" Sir William Penn Knight, born at Briſtol 1621, of the Penns of Penns-lodge in the county of Wilts. He was made Captain at 21; Rear-Admiral of Ireland at 23; Vice-Admiral of England at 31, and General in the firſt Dutch War at 32: whence returning in 1655, he was choſen a Parliament-man for Weymouth; 1660, was made Commiſſioner of the Admiralty and Navy, Governor of the Forts and Town of Kingſale, Vice-Admiral of Munſter and a member of that provincial council; and in 1664 was choſen great Captain commander, under his Royal Highneſs in that ſignal and moſt evidently ſucceſsful fight againſt the Dutch fleet. Thus he took leave of the ſea, his old element, but continued his other employs till 1669, when through bodily infirmities (contracted through the care and fatigue of public affairs) he withdrew, prepared and made for his end, and with a gentle and even gale in much peace arrived and anchored in his laſt and beſt port; at Wanſtead in the county of Eſſex, 16th September, 1670, being then but 49 years of age and 4 months. To whoſe name and merit his ſurviving Lady erected this remembrance."

The other monument at the northern end of the aile has the following inſcription by Miſs More.

" Near this Pillar are depoſited the remains of Mrs. Fortune Little; widow of Mr. John Little, late of this pariſh. She died June 28, 1777, aged 57.

Oh, could this verſe her bright example ſpread,
And teach the *living* while it prais'd the *dead*,
Then, reader, ſhould it ſpeak her hope divine:
Not to record *her* faith, but ſtrengthen *thine*;
Then ſhould her every virtue ſtand confeſs'd,
Till every virtue kindled in *thy* breaſt:
But if thou ſlight the monitory ſtrain,
And ſhe has *liv'd* to thee at leaſt in vain,
Yet let her *death* an awful leſſon give!
The dying Chriſtian ſpeaks to all that live:
Enough for *her* that here her aſhes reſt,
Till God's own plaudit ſhall her worth atteſt.

Hannah More."

On the outſide of the Church, near to the ſouthern end of the croſs, fronting the Eaſt, at the ſecond abutment there is a ſmall ſpace incloſed with iron rails, behind which on a marble ſtone are

inſcribed the following lines written by the late Rev. Emanuel Collins, *poet* and *ſatyriſt* of this City.

——— All Fleſh is graſs;
And the beauty thereof as the flower of the field.

Had reſtleſs Time! whoſe harveſt is each hour,
Made but a pauſe, —— to view this lovely flower,
In pity, he'd have turn'd his Scythe away,
And left it blooming to a future day.
But ruthleſs! he mow'd on, and it alas!
(Too ſoon) fell withering with the common graſs!

In memory of *Johanna Rowland*, a woman beautiful in her perſon, equally ſo in her mind; who quitted this earthly ſtage for that of ſublime bliſs, in the 22d year of her life, 1752, and lies interred underneath.*

The Church-yard is ſpacious, the walks are ſhaded with trees and kept very neat. There was an ancient, elegant croſs of ſtone in the centre of it, from which, formerly, ſermons were preached, it was taken down about 20 years ago.

This vicarage connected with thoſe of St. Thomas in Briſtol, Bedminſter and Abbots Leigh, are in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Saliſbury, and afford a conſiderable income to the incumbent.

☞ From the leads of the Cathedral and Redcliff towers, there are delectable views of the City and Country, up to theſe ſummits are good ſtairs of ſtone; and in a fine day, ſtrangers may gratify their curioſity concerning the extent and ſituation of Briſtol, better than they can from any of the neighbouring hills or eminences.

CHAP.

✡ Inſtead of the Epitaph written by the *Rev. Mr. Collins*, on a Cudgel-player of *Pensford*, which is inſerted in the *old Briſtol Guide*, we ſhall give to our readers an Epitaph on *Skidmore*, a late eminent *Pugiliſt* of *Briſtol*, who died very reluctantly of a Conſumption, a few years ago.

SKIDMORE the great a *bruiſer* of renown,
Dreaded by *bruiſers* in and out of Town;
From a much greater *bruiſer* met his fate,
By DEATH the *bruiſer* was moſt ſoundly beat.
When *Death* and *Skidmore* firſt began to box,
Death gave to *Skidmore* moſt tremendous knocks;
And all-throughout this *ſad*, unequal battle,
Death made poor *Skidmore's* fleſh and bones to rattle:
Skidmore try'd hardly to recover breath,
But was at laſt oblig'd to yield to *Death*.
Learn hence, ye who this bloody art have us'd,
By *Death* the *bruiſer* you muſt all be *bruis'd*!

CHAP. XIII.

Of the other Churches, Chapels, and places for Public worſhip.

THE other Churches in the City and Suburbs are 19; the livings of nine of which are in the gift of the Corporation; thoſe of Sts. *James; Paul; Michael; John Baptiſt; Peter; Philip and Jacob; Ewen; Mark;* with *Chriſt-church* and *Temple*: three are in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Briſtol, *All-Saints*, Sts. *Nicholas' and Auguſtines:* two are in the gift of the Lord Chancellor, Sts. *Stephens and Werburgh's:* St. *John's Bedminſter;* with *Redcliff* and *St. Thomas*, as noticed above: and St. *Maryport* is in the gift of the Duke of Chandos. The preſent incumbent of *Clifton-church* is the patron of the living. Some account of each of thoſe, follows alphabetically.

ALL-SAINTS *Church* in Corn-ſtreet, is a very ancient, neat, gothic ſtructure, with a modern ſteeple in which are eight muſical bells: on the tower is a curious octangular lanthorn with a dome of ſtone, finiſhed with a ball and croſs built in 1716. The Church has three ailes, the middle aile is 70 feet long and 49 high; the ſide ailes are of equal length, each 30 feet high, and the whole 60 feet wide. The internal part is beautiful and elegant, the Altar-piece is rich, and has a painting of the *Salutation of the Virgin Mary;* the organ is gilded, and ſupported by fluted pillars with gilded corinthian capitals. There are ſeveral monuments.

Thomas Colſton Eſq. mayor and alderman of this City, died 16th November 1597.

Death is no death, now Thomas Colſton lives,
Who fourſcore years hath lived to his praiſe;
A joyful life now Chriſt to him doth give,
Who wrong'd no wight, each man commends his ways,
Death him commands to bid this world adieu,
Thrice happy thoſe who die to live anew.

Here is a noble lofty monument of marble to the memory of Edward Colſton Eſq. who was a native of this City, and a great and eminent benefactor to it. His ſtatue is in a recumbent poſture, and exquiſitely done by *Ryſbrack:* over it is an inſcription of his many public benefactions.

Sir John Duddleſtone Bart. lies here, who was an eminent tobacco-merchant, and when Prince George of Denmark came to ſee the City, was the firſt perſon who invited him to his houſe, in conſequence of which, the Prince firſt got him Knighted, and then a Baronets patent.

St. AUGUSTINE's, at the entrance of College-green, was mentioned in deeds ſo early as the year 1240; but in 1480, it was

ſo

ſo decayed as to require to be rebuilt: ſince that it has been lately enlarged and galleries built in it, to accommodate the inhabitants of this increaſing pariſh. This Church is in the gothic ſtile, conſiſts of three ailes, the principal of which is 102 feet in length, and the breadth of the whole 42 feet. It is a ſpacious, handſome Church, has a fine gilded organ in a mahogany caſe, a beautiful Altar-piece, the pulpit in the middle aile, and ſome monuments. The tower is ſquare, has 4 pinnacles, is about 50 feet high, the loweſt in Briſtol, and contains a tenor and a ſmall bell.

BEDMINSTER Church, dedicated to *St. John Baptiſt*, is very ancient; on the north-weſt abutment of the tower is a ſtone with the date 1003 upon it, ſo that it muſt have been built in the reign of King Ethelred. It is a vicarage, is mother Church to *Redcliff* and *St. Thomas* in Briſtol and *Abbots-Leigh*; the pariſh is of large extent and gives name to a hundred. The Church, (ſituated in the ſouthern, large and populous ſuburb of Briſtol) has two ailes, the longeſt about 90 feet, a gallery, ſeveral monuments and a handſome Altar-piece. The tower is large, low, has ſtone-railing and four pinnacles, and a riſing between them on the top, which ſupports a vane: it has two bells, on the largeſt of which the hour is ſtruck. This Church has the appearance of great antiquity, and ſtands in a very pleaſant and rural Church-yard. On Eaſter and Whitmon-days, vaſt numbers of young people flock from Briſtol to a ſort of revel held there on thoſe days.

CHRIST CHURCH, ſtands in the centre of the City. In taking down part of the ſpire of the old Church to rebuild it in 1765, a date of lead was found let into the ſtone near the top 1003 or 1004; this was a handſome gothic ſtructure and was taken away to widen Wine-ſtreet in 1786. The preſent Church was begun in the ſame year, and finiſhed and opened about 1790. The body of the Church having houſes before it, is not viſible in the ſtreets, the ſteeple only is apparent, which is all of freeſtone, and conſiſts of a handſome tower ornamented on the ſtage above the Church with 16 Ionic pillaſters that ſupport four pediments: the ſtage above this (that contains a peal of ten fine bells) has on each ſide four corinthian pillaſters, and at each corner of the tower is a large handſome vaſe. On the tower is an octangular, perpendicular baſe of about 15 feet high, which ſupports an octangular obeliſk of 70 feet, on which is elevated a gilded dragon; the whole is 160 feet high, and is one of the handſomeſt ſteeples in Briſtol. The Church is in the modern taſte, the roof is beautifully arched, and ſupported by columns, has three ailes, elegant Altar-piece and organ, and a moſt beautiful ſet of braſs chandeliers.

CLIFTON *Church*, ſtands on the ſummit of that part of Clifton-hill, about a quarter of a mile from the boundary of the City at Jacob's

cob's-well, and contains in its parish some part of the liberty of ristol. This Church has a plain outside, the inside is neat, and reeable; it consists of three ailes, has a gallery the breadth of e whole Church, and many marble monuments, but most of em are small. The tower is of hewn stone, square and low; has nnacles and two bells. In the Church-yard is a tomb with an n upon it, and the following inscription:

Sacred to the memory of George Lewis, fourth son of George ewis of St. Pierre in the county of Monmouth Esq. who was *unfortunately drowned* in crossing the Severn in a small boat, on Sunay 6th of November 1774, aged 16.

As some young Pine of aspect tall and fair,
That promis'd to reward the Planter's care;
Pleas'd he beheld it answering his toil,
Thrive, and proclaim the goodness of the soil;
When, all at once, a whirlwind blasts his care,
Tears up his plant and scatters it in air;
So far'd it with the youth we here deplore,
O'erwhelm'd at once, and drowned near the shore:
The crazy boat unable to sustain
Her swelling sail, is buried in the main.
In vain for him his friends explore the deep,
In vain, with nets, the treach'rous bottom sweep;
For six long months, the sport of every wave,
His floating body sought in vain a grave;
But toss'd from rock to rock, from sand to sand,
Till a kind Pilot tow'd his corps to land.
Nor should, for this, his friends indulge despair,
But with this consolation wipe the tear,
That the same GOD is present every where;
And the strait gate that leads to endless bliss,
Stands in the air, the earth, and great abyss.
Nor could a youth like this forsake his way,
Had he sat out from *Lapland* or *Cathay*.

St. EWEN's Church, in *Ewens-court* near Broad-street, is very ncient, mentioned in deeds so early as 1140, is the smallest hurch in Bristol, having only one aile 66 feet long. The tower s square, 60 feet high, with battlements on the top, and contains wo bells. The parish being by a late act of Parliament united ith that of *Christ-church*, the Corporation are empowered to take down, when some intended improvements shall render its deolition necessary. The cost for a breakfast on Corpus Christi ay 1460 is thus entered on the Church book,

Item,

Item, for a calves head and hinge - - - 3d.
Item, for two rounds of beef - - - - - 6d.
Item, for bread and ale - - - - - - - 8d.
Item, for Maſter Parſon for his dinner, 4d.
Item, for the Clerk - - - - - - - - - 2d.
Item, for bearing the Croſs - - - - - 2d.

St. JAMES's Church, in St. James's church-yard, was anciently a Priory founded by Robert Rufus, natural ſon of Henry 1ſt. who was made Lord of Briſtol in 1109, and died and was buried in this Church 1147. It was built and conſecrated in 1130; made parochial and the tower added 1374 by the pariſhioners, which is 90 feet high, has a modern balluſtrade, and an urn at three of the corners, and at the ſouth-weſt corner over the projecting ſtaircaſe, a lofty pinnacle with a weather-cock on it; and beneath in the belfry, an excellent peal of 8 ſtout bells. The Church is beautiful, the arches are ſemicircular, of Saxon architecture, the length near 100 feet, breadth 66, height of the middle aile 47 feet. It has galleries, a large and noble organ, fine Altar-piece with a capital painting of the transfiguration, and ſeveral elegant monuments. The hour is ſtruck on a bell elevated on the leads of the tower, in the front of which is a handſome dial.

So ſtrict obſervers of the Sabbath were the people of this pariſh, that in 1679, at a veſtry then held, four perſons were judged guilty of a moſt heinous crime, and were cited into the ſpiritual Court for purloining the Lord's day in travelling to Bath on foot, to the great diſhonor of Almighty God and true religion; for which they confeſſed their ſins in the ſaid Court, and paid 20s. for the uſe of the pariſh.

St. JOHN BAPTIST Church; when, and by whom it was built ſee page 23. The Church is handſome, 80 feet long and 24 broad, has a gallery, and a vault underneath; the tower ſtands upon the northern gate of the old City, has a dial to the North, and another to the South, and ſix bells, on the tenor of which is ſtruck the hour; and upon the tower is a neat ſpire of ſtone, with a cock, about 110 feet high.

St. MARK's Church, *College-green*. This was formerly called the *Gaunts* Church and was collegiate. It was founded and built by the *Gaunts* and *Gourneys*, about 1230, whoſe tombs and monuments are yet to be ſeen in the aile. The breadth of the Church next to the green is 39 feet, the length of the body of the Church 123 feet; the breadth excluſive of the aile (which is not uſed for worſhip) 24 feet, the height 37. The tower is 91 feet high, has four pinnacles and a peal of ſix bells. There are ſeveral good monuments both in the aile, and in the body of the Church, which is built North and South. The organ, Altar-piece and furniture

are

are very handſome; it being a Curacy, the property and under the patronage of the Corporation, who attend divine worſhip in it, and therefore it is commonly called, the *Mayor's Chapel*. In the front are a large gothic window, and freeſtone portico with five arches.

St. MARY LE PORT, commonly called *Maryport-church*, was founded by William Earl of Gloceſter, about 1170. It ſtands on a riſing ground above the Avon, from which there was a gradual deſcent to the River, where, *very anciently* Veſſels uſed to diſcharge their cargoes, whence came the title of Mary of the Port. This is a handſome Church, has two ailes, the ſouthern is 107 feet long, the northern 73, and both, 37 in breadth. The arches and pillars are neatly fluted and painted, the monuments, epitaphs and altar, are worthy of notice. The tower has 4 pinnacles, and is 80 feet high, and to the cock on the large pinnacle 95; it contains a muſical peal of eight bells.

St. MICHAEL's Church, on St. Michael's-hill. There was a Church here ſo early as 1193, but the preſent, was founded in July 1775 and opened in June 1777. The outſide of the building is modern gothic, ſuited to the old tower, which is preſerved and is about 90 feet high, has 4 pinnacles and a peal of 6 bells. This Church has three ailes, ſupported by handſome pillars of freeſtone, is 62 feet broad and 77 feet long, excluſive of the tower to the Weſt, and chancel to the Eaſt, has a ſpacious gallery, elegant Altar-piece, braſs branches, monuments &c. and a vault under the whole Church for burial.

St. NICHOLAS Church, near Briſtol-bridge. There was a Church here ſo early as 1172, the preſent ſtructure was finiſhed 1768, is all of freeſtone in the modern gothic; has a ſeries of ſeven large windows on each ſide, and a vault for burial beneath. This is a ſtately building of 100 feet long and 50 broad; and being a ſpacious lofty room without a pillar, the cieling richly ornamented with ſtucco, and the pulpit (in the middle aile near the chancel) Altar-piece, organ and gallery, branches and other furniture very elegant, it has a pleaſing effect. On the tower is a beautiful ſpire which is 202 feet to the cock. The bells are a large, ſonorous muſical peal of 8, and a ſtout bell in the middle of the ſpire which ſounds the hour. There are ſeveral monuments in the Church and vault, but the principal is that in the Church porch, under the tower, of John Whitſon Eſq. twice mayor, alderman and four times member in Parliament for this City, to which he was a great benefactor. Under a circular arch is his ſtatue in a recumbent poſture, and over it, an accouut of his various benefactions.

St. PAUL's Church, *Portland-ſquare*. The pariſh of St. *James* being very large, and the buildings rapidly increaſing, the

parochial Church has been long inſufficient to contain the inhabitants; and an Act of Parliament was procured to divide the pariſh, and to erect a new pariſh Church, dedicated to St. Paul. This was founded April 1789, is now completely built and is an elegant ſtructure of ſtone in the gothic ſtile. From the door under the tower to the altar, its length is 105 feet, breadth 60. The roof is ſupported by lofty pillars of ſtone with rich capitals, and beautifully arched and ſtucco'd over the middle aile. It has ſpacious galleries on three ſides, and the pulpit in the middle aile at the entrance of the Chancel. The ſteeple conſiſts of a ſquare tower (for which 10 bells are preparing) and two ſquare ſtages proportionably leſs, crowned with an octangular pinnacle and vane; it very much reſembles that of the Royal Exchange, London, and is 160 feet high. The organ is not yet put up, nor the internal part quite finiſhed.

St. PETER and *Pauls-church* in Peter-ſtreet, a very ancient ſtructure, founded before the Norman conqueſt, and mentioned in a deed ſo early as 1130; has been often repaired, particularly in 1749, at a great expence. It is now, internally, a ſpacious and beautiful Church of 3 ailes, the middle 111 feet long and the two others 96 feet each. The roof 36 feet high is ſupported by gothic pillars and arches and the breadth is 54 feet. It has a noble gilded organ, in a mahogany caſe, and ſome ſuperb ancient monuments; one is within a gothic arch, adorned with a deal of curious workmanſhip, and various arms without any inſcription; on a tomb is the figure of a lady finely carved, who was of the family of the Newtons of Barrs-court. The tower is ſquare, 80 feet high, very large, built of rag ſtone, with battlements and pinnacles of free-ſtone, has a ſpindle in the middle which ſupports a cock, a good peal of eight bells, and a clock and dial. The tenor ſounds the hour.

In this Church-yard was interred *Richard Savage*, ſon of the Earl of Rivers, a great genius, a good poet, but a very imprudent, and *therefore* an unhappy man. The calamities which he is ſaid to have ſuffered, and the cruelty of his mother, the Counteſs of *Macclesfield*, were not ſo inimical to him, nor could they injure him ſo much as his own ſuperfluous indulgencies and egregious indiſcretions. Being arreſted in Briſtol and confined for a debt, he wreaked his vengeance on the Town, in a poem entitled, "London and Briſtol delineated." He died in Newgate and was buried at the expence of the Goaler.

St. PHILIP and JACOB's Church, in its Church-yard near the Old-market, is very ancient, being mentioned in *Gaunts* deeds, as parochial before 1200. It ſeems to have been built at different times, but the preſent Church is large and ſpacious, conſiſting of a body,

body, ſide ailes and chancel, the whole 126 feet in length, and about 60 in breadth. It has galleries and ſeveral handſome monuments; at the upper end of the northern aile is a human figure of ſtone in a praying poſture, which, (*Barrett* was of opinion) is the figure of Duke *Robert* eldeſt ſon of William the Conqueror, removed from the *Church* of the Caſtle to *this*. It is certain from the *Saxon Chronicle*, that Robert was in 1126 brought to Briſtol, and confined in the Caſtle, before he was ſent to Cardiff Caſtle, where he died. This Church is ornamented with battlements and a handſome portico of ſtone; a good weſtern front, and a ſquare tower with three ſmall pinnacles and a larger over the ſtair-caſe, to the *cock* of which the height is about 95 feet. In the tower is a good ſound peal of 8 bells, a clock, and dial in the front, the hour is ſtruck on a bell elevated on the leads, on account of the great extent of the in and out pariſh, which is the largeſt in Briſtol, and greater than ſeveral Engliſh Cities.

In 1751 an act was paſſed for dividing this pariſh, and for building a new Church in Kingſwood, which was begun 1752, completed and dedicated to St. *George*. This is a handſome building of ſtone, in a modern ſtile, with 3 ailes and a lofty ſquare tower, and is one mile and a half from Briſtol in the upper Bath road. The living is in the gift of the Corporation. The colliers of the foreſt, were 40 or 50 years ago, ſo barbarous and ſavage, that they were a terror to the City of Briſtol, which they ſeveral times invaded; it was dangerous to go among them, and their dialect was the rougheſt and rudeſt in the Nation; but by the labours of Meſſ. *Whiteſield* and *Weſley*, by the erection of a pariſh Church and ſome meeting-houſes, and the eſtabliſhment of ſeveral ſunday and daily ſchools they are much civilized and improved in principles, morals and pronunciation.

St. STEPHEN's Church, *Clare-ſtreet*, was mentioned in old deeds in 1304. The tower was erected about 1470 by John Shipward a merchant and mayor of Briſtol, is ſquare, 140 feet high, has 177 ſtone ſteps up to the top, a ſonorous peal of 8 bells, a clock and dial. This lofty tower is finely proportioned, and ornamented; finiſhed with 4 pinnacles and battlements of hollow work ſo light and elegant, that Spectators are always ſtruck with its beauty, and Connoiſseurs approve it, as one of the moſt elaborate ſpecimens of the *florid gothic* in England. The pinnacle over the ſtair-caſe is circular and contains a bell that announces the hour. The middle aile of the Church is 88 feet long and above 50 high: the ſouthern aile 88 feet long, and the northern only 60 feet; the height of the ſide ailes 25 feet, and the breadth of the whole 56 feet. The pulpit, richly carved and decorated with cherubs heads, the altar, adorned with 8 fluted corinthian pillars, and all the

pews and internal doors are of fine mahogany. Over the communion table is painted a dove, for the Holy Ghoſt; and above that is a fine large painting repreſenting Angels lifting up a veil, and diſcovering the Glory of Heaven; done by the late *Roſs* of Bath. The monuments are worthy of attention; the principal is that of Sir George Snigge Knt. of this City, ſerjant at law and one of the Barons of the Exchequer.

TEMPLE or *Holy Croſs* Church, thus nominated from the Knights *Templars*, who wore a white habit with a red croſs upon the left ſhoulder, and by whom it was founded in the reign of King Stephen, about the year 1145. This Church ſeems to have been built at different times, is ſpacious and lofty, and after Redcliff-church the largeſt in Briſtol. There is an elegant gilded organ on a gallery over the weſtern door; and the long ailes, large windows and arches, lofty cieling, ſlender pillars, and light open area, have a pleaſing effect on ſpectators. The altar is rich, and adorned with four fine paintings, of Moſes and his rod, Aaron in his robes, and Peter and Paul, in carved and gilded frames. There are ſeveral ancient braſſes, inſcriptions, and modern monuments in this Church which brevity obliges us to omit. It has 3 ailes, and is from Eaſt to Weſt 159 feet, and 59 wide, the middle aile is 50 feet high. But one of the greateſt curioſities of Briſtol, is the *leaning tower* of *Temple*, the foundation of which has ſo ſunk, that it is widely ſeperated from the wall of the Church, and ſo impends at the ſouth-weſt corner as to appear ready to tumble down. It is a venerable monument of antiquity; and though ſo lofty as 112 feet (ending in a plain cornice, without rail, battlement or pinnacle) contains a good peal of 8 bells, which are commonly rung, and on which the quarters and hour are ſtruck, and chimes played at 4, 8 and 12: it is ſaid that when theſe are rung in full peal, if a baſon full of water be put on the leads of the tower, it will ſoon be emptied by the vibration of this apparently precarious yet permanent ſtructure. The beſt place in which to view this tower is about the middle of *Church-lane*, by the Church-yard wall.

St. THOMAS Church, St. *Thomas-ſtreet*, was mentioned in deeds ſo early as 1200, and was, next to Redcliff, the moſt elegant gothic Church in the City, and equalled by very few. It has, on account of its great age, been lately taken down, and rebuilt in a modern and beautiful ſtile by *Mr. Allen* an *ingenious Architect* of Briſtol. The internal part is not yet quite finiſhed; its preſent length is 120 feet and breadth 58. The roof of the middle aile is lofty, and has a ſeries of windows on each ſide, above the ſide ailes. The organ, its gallery, the altar-piece and other decorations of this Church are ſuperb and elegant, and the monuments various and handſome. The ancient tower being judged ſtrong enough, is left;

left; it is large, ſquare, built of hewn ſtone, has railing on the top, a gilded cock highly elevated from the middle, and contains a deep, grand old peal of eight bells, on the tenor of which is ſtruck the hour. The pariſhioners intend to have the tower raiſed, and modernized.

St. WERBURGH's Church, *Corn-ſtreet*. To this Saint are alſo dedicated the Cathedral of *Cheſter*, and a pariſh Church in *Dublin*. *St. Werburga* was the daughter of Wulpherus, King of the *Mercians*, who after living immaculate with her huſband *Ceolredus* for three years, took the veil. Hiſtory relates that the Abbey out of which the See of *Cheſter* was formed, had been originally a Nunnery, founded about the year 660 by the above King, in favour of his daughter's indiſpoſition to a married life.† The original Church here was founded about 1190 and the preſent tower built 1385; the Church being very old and much decayed, was taken down, rebuilt in the gothic ſtile, and opened 1761. It has a very good freeſtone front, with large gothic windows ſuitable to the tower, which was preſerved, and only the top of it altered and repaired. The preſent ſtructure has three ailes, each 72 feet long, their breadth in the clear is 58 feet; the height of the middle aile which is arched, is 26 feet, and of the two others 22 feet, the roofs are ſupported by fluted gothic pillars and arches. The Altar-piece and Church are beautifully painted and ornamented; there are ſeveral monuments, among which is that of *Nicholas Thorne*, an eminent merchant of Briſtol, who founded the *City grammar-ſchool*, and died 1546. The tower, a neat gothic building, conſiſts of 4 ſtages, well ornamented, which are 80 feet high, crowned with a battlement of hollow work, and 3 ſolid pinnacles, but over the ſtair-caſe, which projects circularly at one corner, and contains 160 ſteps, there is a larger pinnacle of hollow work, twenty feet to the vane, which makes the whole 100 feet high; the upper ſtage contains a peal of 6 bells.

At the *Cathedral* a ſermon is preached every Sunday morning, ſervice begins at 11 o'clock, and there are prayers in the evening at 5. At *St. Auguſtines* the neighbouring pariſh Church, there are prayers in the morning, and a ſermon in the afternoon. At *St. Marks*, ſervice and a ſermon only in the forenoon, beginning about half after 11 o'clock. At all the other Churches, there are ſervice and ſermons in the forenoon at half after 10 o'clock, (excepting *St. James* at 11,) and at 3 in the afternoon. There are lecture ſermons at *Maryport* every Wedneſday at 11, at *St. Nicholas's* Tueſday

† Pennants Tour in Wales, page 174.
Collinſons Beauties of Britiſh Antiquity, page 285.

day and at *St. John's* Thurſday, each at about 4 in the afternoon. Moſt of the Churches have good organs, and there are 124 bells, in the various ſteeples that are rung in peal, beſides ſeveral for other uſes, in all 150. The Chapels of the eſtabliſhment are five.

DOWRY SQUARE CHAPEL, for the uſe of the Nobility and Gentry reſorting to and reſiding at the Hotwells, was built and is ſupported by their voluntary ſubſcriptions. This is a plain building, has within it columns of freeſtone which ſupport the roof, a pulpit, and benches for the audience. In the ſeaſon the congregation here is by far the moſt genteel and brilliant in the whole Town. There is an elegant monument worthy of notice, on which is the following inſcription:

Near this place are depoſited the remains of *SARAH STONHOUSE*, the *ſecond* wife of *JAMES STONHOUSE*, M. D. more than twenty years Phyſician to the *Northampton Infirmary*, and afterwards rector of *Great and Little Cheverel*, Wiltſhire.

Come, reſignation, wipe the human tear,
Domeſtic anguiſh drops o'er virtue's bier;
Bid ſelfiſh ſorrow huſh the fond complaint,
Nor from the God ſhe lov'd detain the Saint.
Truth, meekneſs, patience, honour'd ſhade! were thine,
And holy hope, and charity divine:
Tho' *theſe* thy forfeit being could not ſave,
Thy faith ſubdu'd the terrors of the grave.
Oh! if thy *living* excellence could teach,
Death has a loftier emphaſis of ſpeech:
In death, thy laſt, beſt leſſon ſtill impart,
And write, *prepare to die*, on every heart.

HANNAH MORE.

She died December 10, 1788, aged 55 years.

BE SERIOUS.

Sir *Francis Walſyngham*, Secretary of State to Queen *Elizabeth*, when ſome of his viſitors who were gay and frolickſome, obſerved to him that "he was ſerious," he replied, "life is ſerious, death is ſerious, time is ſerious, eternity is ſerious, heaven and hell are ſerious, how then ſhould I be gay?

Archias, a Lacedemonian, while at a Banquet, received a letter, to inform him of a deſign to aſſaſſinate him, which the meſſenger intreated him to read immediately, as it was on *ſerious* buſineſs: he replied "Pros aurion ſpoudaia" *ſerious things to-morrow*, but he never lived to ſee to-morrow, for that night he was ſlain.

Serious conſideration of the duties, circumſtances, and uncertainty of human life is the indiſpenſible mental exerciſe of every rational creature; but there is a time for all things, *a time to weep and a time to laugh*. A good man is chearful at proper times, as well as ſerious, and rejoices as well as mourns; and none has ſuch valid reaſon to be joyful and happy as the man who lives a righteous life. Therefore

fore this injunction ſhould be underſtood with ſome reſtrictions. For if religion be repreſented as conſiſting entirely of ſeriouſneſs, artful, deſigning perſons may feign it, to acquire the character of ſanctity (as many have done,) and to carry on ſucceſsfully their intereſted purpoſes. There may be *ſerious* hypocrites, *ſerious* cheats, and theives, nay *ſerious* perſecutors and murderers. Let not ſeriouſneſs be eſteemed the criterion of a religious character; men muſt be known by their actions and converſation in public and in private. The man who is pious and grateful to the Divine Being, and evinces that the leading endeavours of his life are to *become good and to do good*, he is only in the right way, and all others are wrong, whatever may be their faith, pretenſions or expectations. All who deceive themſelves with any thing ſhort of doing their duty, may at the cloſe of life, be ready to exclaim with *Grotius*, "Vitam perdidi operoſe nihil agendo," *I have loſt my life in laboriouſly doing nothing*; or with the late Mr. *Henderſon*, Student at Oxford, "*I grieve for time miſpent, and talents miſapplied!*"

FOSTER's CHAPEL, dedicated to the *three Kings of Cologn*, was founded by John Foſter in 1504, who had been mayor in 1481, and is ſituated in *Steep-ſtreet, St. Michael's*, the rector of which pariſh is paid by the Chamberlain of Briſtol £10. per annum for prayers, and a monthly ſermon to be preached in this Chapel.

COLSTONS CHAPEL *St. Michaels-hill*. Here are prayers read by a clergyman every morning and afternoon, except when there is ſervice at *St. Michaels*.

NEWGATE CHAPEL is decent and convenient, has galleries on three ſides; the ordinary, appointed by the Corporation, has a handſome ſalary for performing divine ſervice in it.

TRINITY CHAPEL, *Lawfords-place*. This and the Hoſpital were founded by John Barſtaple, merchant and magiſtrate of Briſtol in 1416. The vicar of *St. Philips* hath £8. per annum to read prayers here every Thurſday and Saturday for ever, and for a ſermon and ſacrament on Holy Thurſday; this Chapel is adorned with a fine monument of the founder and his wife. *As this building projects inconveniently into the paſſage between the Old-market and Weſt-ſtreet, it is the general wiſh that the Corporation would remove it, to the full breadth of the Old-market, and effect a ſpacious, unobſtructed entrance into the City.* There are alſo places of worſhip for all the denominations in England that are popular and prevalent; whoſe adherents live in harmony, if not charity; who meet and mix without malevolence, and occaſionally lend an ear to each others preachers.

1. The *Chapel* or *meeting-houſe* for *Unitarians*, in *Lewins-mead*, lately rebuilt, is a large, elegant and coſtly place of worſhip, with a fine freeſtone front, which has a ruſtic baſement, a ſemicircular portico ſupported by Ionic columns, and the whole crowned with a bold and lofty pediment. 2. *Bridge-ſtreet* chapel or *meeting-houſe*, with a freeſtone front in the gothic ſtile, has four lofty columns to ſupport the roof, and is very handſome. 3. *Caſtle-green* meeting for Calviniſts, is lofty, elegant and roomy, has a circular dome in the

the cieling, and the pulpit, ſeats and galleries of mahogany. 4. *Temple-ſtreet* chapel, an old gothic foundation, uſed for a *calviniſtic* or independent meeting. 5. *Broad-mead* or *Hay-market meeting*, a handſome modern edifice, with 6 large pillars of ſtone ſupporting galleries and roof. This is for *Baptiſts*, as is alſo, 6, The *Pithay* meeting, which has been lately rebuilt, is ſpacious and beautiful. 7. The meeting-houſe of the FRIENDS in *Quakers-friers*, *Roſemary-ſtreet*. This is a roomy, and truly elegant houſe, the roof and galleries are ſupported by large freeſtone pillars. 8. The *Friends'* meeting-houſe over the Bridge *Temple-ſtreet*, is ſquare and neat, with 3 galleries. 9. The *Tabernacle* of the late Mr. Whitefield, in *Penn-ſtreet*, *Old Orchard*, is a large, light and convenient place of worſhip, with eight pillars of ſtone ſupporting the galleries and roof. 10. The principal chapel of the late Mr. Weſley's ſociety, commonly called *Weſley's-room* in *Broad-mead*, is a ſpacious meeting houſe with 6 freeſtone pillars ſupporting galleries and a complete dwelling houſe over the chapel. 11. *Guinea-ſtreet* chapel, in Mr. Weſley's connection, to the ſouth of Briſtol-bridge, has two galleries and is very neat and decent. 12. *Portland-ſtreet chapel*, Kingſdown, is ſpacious and handſome, has a large gallery, a turret with a bell, and the ſervice of the Church of England read by preachers in Mr. Weſley's connection. 13. *Chapel* in *George's-ſtreet* beyond Lawfords-place, belonging to the ſame ſociety. 14. *Lady Huntingdon's* chapel, St. Auguſtines-place, fitted up in the ſtile of the other chapels founded by that lady. 15. *Hope-chapel*, *Albermarle-row*, a regular modern gothic building, founded by the Counteſs of *Glenorchy* and Lady *Hope*, who have marble monuments in it. Service in much the ſame ſtile as at Lady Huntingdons. 16. *Orchard-ſtreet chapel* for French Proteſtants, a neat building, in which divine ſervice is performed every Sunday in French. 17. The *Roman catholic* chapel, *Trenchard-lane*, a ſpacious gothic building, erected by contributions of Papiſts and Proteſtants. 18. A *Moravian chapel*, Upper Maudlin-lane. A neat ſtructure with ruſticated windows, and a gallery within, that contains a good organ. 19. The *New Jeruſalem Church*, St. James's-back; formerly the Romiſh chapel, but ſince much enlarged and improved, with the addition of a gallery and organ. 20. The *Jews Synagogue* in Temple-ſtreet, very well fitted up, painted and furniſhed with altar-piece, branches, candleſticks &c. in ſuch a ſtile, that though it is not one of the largeſt, it is one of the moſt beautiful places of worſhip in Briſtol.

Gloria in ſupremis Deo, in terra pax, erga homines benevolentia.

CHAP.

Chap. XIV.

Of the other Public buildings.

THE EXCHANGE, *Corn-ſtreet*, built by Mr. Wood Architect of Bath, coſt £50,000. and was opened 1743. This is a very beautiful and elegant ſtructure, 110 feet in front and 148 in depth; the whole building inſide and outſide is of freeſtone. The principal front is upon a bold ruſtic baſement, the central part of which breaks forward, and makes a tetraſtyle of almoſt whole columns, with corinthian capitals ſupporting a pediment, in the tympan of which are the King's arms carved in ſtone. The ſpaces between the capitals of the columns and pillaſters of the front, are filled with feſtoons which repreſent *Great Britain* and the four quarters of the world, with their product and manufactures. The ſouthern front is to the general market, conſiſts of a ruſtic arcade, the ſuperſtructure of which has a central projection that ſupports a pediment containing the arms of the City, on which is a turret, with a clock and dial for the market. The place for the merchants is a periſtile of the corinthian order 90 feet by 80, and capable of containing 1440 perſons. It is open every week day from 11 till half after 2.

The POST-OFFICE is a handſome and convenient building of freeſtone, near to the weſtern end of the Exchange, to which it is a wing, projecting forward into the Street; and there is another ſimilar to it at the eaſtern end.

The COUNCIL HOUSE, *Corn-ſtreet* or at *the Tolzey*, is a building of ſtone with niches in the front, erected 1703, but much too ſmall for the City. It has a common hall on a level with the Street, a part of which is incloſed for the mayor or ſome of the aldermen, who attend here daily from 12 to 3 to adminiſter juſtice. In the Council chambers over this are ſeveral fine portraits and pictures, in particular, of the *Earl of Pembroke, high Steward of Briſtol*, a whole length; another of *Lord Clare*, and many others. Here are the Town-clerks and chamberlains offices; and the mayor, aldermen and common-council meet to tranſact the public buſineſs.

The GUILDHALL is an ancient, gothic ſtructure, in *Broad-ſtreet*. Its front has been modernized, but bears the arms of King Edward the 1ſt. over which in a niche is a Statue of *King Charles the ſecond*; on the ſouthern ſide of which are the windows of the Hall, and on the northern the large gothic window of *St. George's-chapel*, where the mayor and ſheriffs are annually elected on the 15th of September. The Hall is large and lofty, 69 feet in front, has every convenience for Courts, and galleries for ſpectators at

each end. Here are held, the *general goal delivery, court of Niſi prius, quarter ſeſſions, the ſheriffs courts, court of conſcience, and elections for Members.*

The MERCHANTS HALL, *Princes-ſtreet*, was built of free-ſtone in 1701, but has lately been almoſt rebuilt, the front entirely, with great improvements. The acceſs to the principal door is by a flight of ſteps, on each ſide of the door in a niche is a large vaſe, on both of which are carved the merchants arms; over the door, in a niche, is a buſt of the preſent King George the 3d. ſaid to be a good likeneſs. The lobby leads into a lofty ſaloon, decorated (at the upper end) with a large mirror in a richly gilded frame, and with two glaſs luſtres, ſuſpended from the cieling by gilded chains. On the North of this ſaloon is the opening into the principal room. Theſe may be occaſionally ſeperated by folding glaſs doors fitted to a lofty arch embelliſhed with carving. This room has (ſuſpended by gilded chains) four beautiful glaſs luſtres, which, with the others, coſt £550. Over the chimney the merchants arms with ſupporters are carved and blazoned. There is here a half length painting of *Edward Colſton* Eſq. ſaid to have been a ſtrong reſemblance; from this picture *Ryſbrack* modelled a likeneſs of his face for his ſtatue in All Saints-church.

The COOPERS HALL, King-ſtreet, built from a deſign of the late *Halfpenny*, Architect, is a very noble freeſtone edifice; the front ſtands on a low, ruſtic baſement, and is ornamented with four ſuperb columns, with corinthian capitals, that ſupport an attic ſtory and lofty pediment, on which are the arms of the Company. The principal room is large and lofty, with chandeliers and a muſic gallery.

The CUSTOM HOUSE at the centre of the northern ſide of *Queen's-ſquare*, is a commodious ſtately building of brick, with a colonade of freeſtone pillars with Ionic capitals in the front. The large room in which the principal buſineſs of this port is tranſacted is 90 feet long and of breadth and height proportionable.

The CITY LIBRARY, King-ſtreet, is a handſome freeſtone building; contains a copious and excellent collection of ancient and modern authors, which are perpetually increaſing by donations and annual ſubſcriptions. The Librarian muſt always be a clergyman, who has a Sub-librarian to aſſiſt him, *Mr. Catcott*, late vicar of *Temple* in this City, having bequeathed to this library his whole muſeum of minerals, foſſils, and natural curioſities, with a valuable collection of books, a new wing of freeſtone is added for their reception.

The ASSEMBLY ROOM, Princes-ſtreet, has a beautiful front of freeſtone, which conſiſts of a ruſtic baſement, ſupporting four double columns of the corinthian order, crowned by an open pediment;

diment; on the frieze in relief is this ſentence,

Curas Cithara tollit.
Muſic diſpells Care.

The room for Balls and Concerts is 90 feet long, and a lofty highly finiſhed receptacle. It has three elegant glaſs luſtres, that in the middle is very large and brilliant; mirrors in carved frames; but above all, a most ſuperb orchestra fitted up with great taste, and a capital organ with gilded pipes. The drawing room is adjacent, and underneath that is a public coffee-room There are Aſſemblies here every other Thurſday during the winter; alſo on the King and Queen's birth-days, and other particular occaſions, which are conducted by a committee of gentlemen of this City, who have appointed *James Ruſsell Eſq.* Maſter of the Ceremonies, who has a Ball annually.

The following are the preſent Rules, viz.

That the Aſſembly ſhall be ſupported by a ſubſcription of two guineas from each ſubſcriber, to be paid to the Treaſurer at the firſt opening thereof.

That the admiſſion of every new ſubſcriber ſhall be by the conſent of a majority of the committee.

That no gentleman inhabitant of the City or the environs ſhall be admitted to the Aſſembly without becoming a ſubſcriber.

That non-reſidents ſhall pay five ſhillings for each night's admiſſion.

That all officers in his Majeſty's ſervice, who are not ſubſcribers, be admitted as non-reſidents, paying five ſhillings each night of admiſſion.

That every ſubſcriber be entitled to two ladies' tickets.

That the minuets begin at half paſt ſix o'clock, and end at eight, when country dances are to commence.

That no children in frocks be admitted to dance minuets.

That in country dances the ladies ſhall draw for their places, which ſhall be claimed, and taken in the firſt dance, or loſe the benefit thereof.

That in country dances the Maſter of the Ceremonies ſhall have the privilege of complimenting three ladies, being ſtrangers, with the three firſt places.

That ladies changing partners ſhall maintain their reſpective places, but not the gentlemen.

That any lady, who has not drawn for places coming into a ſet, ſhall go to the bottom.

That the top couple, after calling one dance, ſhall retire to the bottom.

That every couple going down with a dance will be expected to go up the ſame.

If it is thought neceſſary by the Maſter of the Ceremonies to have two ſets at country dances, every ſecond couple to be drawn off into another set.

That ladies ſhall not be admitted in hats.

That the balls be once a fortnight, and continue till the ſubſcription money be expended.

That at eleven o'clock all dancing ſhall ceaſe, and the muſicians retire at the ſignal of the Master of the Ceremonies, excepting on his benefit, or any public night, when the time of breaking-up is left to his own diſcretion.

That all expences be paid out of the ſubſcription-money, and the number of Aſſemblies be determined acording as there ſhall be a ſufficiency in the hands of the Treaſurer for their ſupport.

That whatever money may be taken for the admiſſion of non-ſubſcribers, ſhall be laid out at the end of the ſeaſon in a cotillion Ball.

That in caſe of any breach of theſe regulations, complaint ſhall be made to the Maſter of the Ceremonies, whoſe authority will be ſupported by every member of the ſociety.

That Mr. Ruſſel be continued Maſter of the Ceremonies on the uſual plan; that he provide ſix good muſicians to compoſe the band; and that he be attentive to theſe regulations, and ſuch others as the Committee ſhall judge neceſſary to ſuperadd.

That theſe rules be printed, and a copy of them ſent to every ſubſcriber.

Here are alſo public concerts during the winter, under the conduct of a committee of gentlemen, who take care to engage the beſt vocal and inſtrumental performers. The ſubſcribers pay two guineas each, and are entitled to two tickets for the admiſſion of ladies. Gentlemen living in *Briſtol*, or its vicinity, are not admitted, unleſs they become ſubſcribers. Non-reſidents pay five ſhillings for their admiſſion.

The THEATRE ROYAL, *King-ſtreet*, is a perfect model of elegance and convenience: the internal part round the pit is ſemicircular, and the whole decorated with carving, gilding and painting. The late *Mr. Garrick* who ſurveyed it before it was quite finiſhed, pronounced it to be the moſt complete in Europe of its dimenſions; and wrote a prologue and epilogue, which were pronounced by *Powell* and *Arthur* when it was opened, May 30, 1766. The ſcenes were painted by the late *Mr. French*, and are done in a masterly ſtile. The theatrical performances here, are little (if any) inferior to thoſe in London.

The MANSION HOUSE, *Queen-ſquare*, is a decent building of brick, but has nothing extraordinary to recommend it to notice. There has been added to it a large, elegant hall or banquetting-room;

room; and it is hoped that as the magiſtracy have added a *hall* to their *houſe*, they will in due time add a *houſe* to their *hall*. Every mayor reſides in this houſe during the year of his office.

The EXCISE OFFICE, at the north-west corner of the ſame ſquare, is a plain but good houſe of brick appropriated to the buſineſs of the Exciſe; in which all matters relative to the Exciſe duties in the port of Bristol are regularly tranſacted, by a collector and various other officers.

The *Merchant Taylors* have an elegant HALL near *Broad-ſtreet*, built of freestone, 70 feet long and of proportionable breadth. This has a muſic gallery, chandeliers and other conveniences, and is let out for public meetings, feaſts and exhibitions.

CHAP. XIV.

Of the public Schools, Hoſpitals, Almshouſes, and charitable foundations and inſtitutions of Briſtol.

I. THE *City grammar-school* in *Unity ſtreet*, near the *College-green*, for the inſtruction of the ſons of Citizens in *latin* and *greek*, originally founded by *Robert Thorne*. This has two maſters both clergymen of the Church of England. The principal master dwells in the houſe and the aſſiſtant has an allowance for a houſe, each have handſome ſalaries: the ſchool has two fellowſhips, of thirty pounds a year each, at *St. John's-college, Oxford*; two exhibitions of ten pounds a year each, two others of ſix, and one of five. II. The *College grammar-ſchool*, in Lower College-green, founded by Henry the 8th at the ſame time with the Biſhoprick. This is competently endowed, and the master is one of the Canons of the Cathedral. III. Queen Elizabeth's *grammar-school*, kept in *St. Mary's* chapel at the eastern end of Redcliff-church, has ſeveral endowments, and a statue of the royal donor in the ſchool. IV. *Colſtons-school* in St. Auguſtines-place, for maintaining and educating 100 boys. V. The *City-school*, Chriſtmas-ſtreet, for maintaining and educating 50 boys. VI. The *Red-maids school*, College-green, for maintaining and inſtructing 40 girls. VII. *Colſtons charity-school*, Temple-ſtreet, for cloathing and teaching 40 boys. VIII. *Redcliff charity-school*, Pile-ſtreet, for teaching 40 boys to read and write. IX. *Preſbyterian charity-school*, Stokes-croft, for teaching 30 boys and 30 girls, reading, writing, ſewing, &c. X. *Charity-school* Temple-ſtreet, for teaching 40 girls to read and ſew. XI. *Charity-school* Redcliff-hill, for teaching 30 girls to read and ſew. XII. *Ellbridge's charity-school*, St. Michaels-hill, for teaching 24 girls to read and write. XIII. *Diſſenters' charity-school*, Bakers-hall, Quakers-

Quakers-friers, for near 100 boys and girls. To theſe we add with ſincere pleaſure, no leſs than fourteen *Benevolent-ſchools* in the pariſhes of St. *James* and St. *Paul*, in which about 450 poor boys and girls are *daily* taught reading, ſewing, &c. clothed for divine worſhip once a year, and conducted by the maſters and miſtreſſes every Sunday to St. James's-church. The good ſenſe and benevolence of *Dr. Small* and the *gentry* of the pariſh have made this great and obvious improvement on *Sunday-ſchools*, which redounds to their honor, and for which they juſtly merit the thanks of the public. A *daily* ſchool of a ſimilar inſtitution has been eſtabliſhed for the pariſhes of St. Michael and St. Auſtin. There are alſo *Sunday-ſchools* in moſt of the other pariſhes, and ſeveral in *St. George's* pariſh in *Kingswood* among the Colliers. A MARINE ſociety has been eſtabliſhed for ſome years, for educating poor boys for the ſea ſervice. They are ſituated in convenient buildings in *Caſtle-green*, taught reading, writing &c. and conducted every Sunday to *St. Philips-church*. The preſent number ſeems to be about 60 or 70.

The *Hoſpitals*, *Almsbouſes* and *charitable inſtitutions* are ſo numerous, that we muſt content ourſelves with little more than announcing them. 1. *St. Peters-hospital* in St. Peter's-ſtreet, is the general hoſpital for the poor of the whole City, including ſuperannuated perſons, orphans, and ideots; and it has a ward for lunatics. Vagrants and beggars are taken up and ſent hither. The building is ancient and very ſpacious, and was the manſion of Thomas Norton Eſq. M. P. for Briſtol in 1399: afterwards, *the Mint* for coinage of money, which is now its moſt general title, and in the 8th of William 3d erected into the *City hospital*, with a governor, deputy, treaſurer, guardians, phyſician, apothecary, chaplain and other officers. It is ſupported by an annual aſſeſſment on the pariſhes of Briſtol, for the total amount of which, ſee page 39. 2. *Briſtol Infirmary*, Marlborough-ſtreet, St. James's, has been lately rebuilding on a more extenſive ſcale than heretofore. The main body and northern wings are completed, and are ſpacious and lofty; it is hoped that the ſpirit and tried benevolence of the opulent Citizens of Briſtol, will ſoon enable the truſtees to erect the ſouthern wing, which will complete the building and render it an ample receptacle for diſorders and caſualties. This is a moſt excellent, liberal and unlimited inſtitution: all perſons, without regard to country, colour or dialect, who are accidentally injured, are on application immediately admitted, without any recommendation whatſoever: and all perſons of Town or Country, labouring under *acute* or *chronical* diſorders, by a note from a ſubſcriber are admitted on Mondays and Thurſdays. This charity is ſupported by annual ſubſcriptions and donations; and

as conſiderable ſums are paid towards it, there is no doubt that the *truſtees* and *viſitors* will take *very particular care* that they are *not deceived* in the application and expenditure of the public money, and in the treatment of, and proviſion for *the patients*, for whoſe uſe the charity was inſtituted. This is now the principal City or County Infirmary in the Weſt of England, has generally about 150 in-patients, and aſſiſts numerous out-patients with advice and medicine. It has ſeveral phyſicians, ſurgeons; a reſident apothecary, and a chaplain who reads prayers in the ſeveral wards. 3. The *Magdalen hoſpital*, for deluded common women who wiſh to reform, lately eſtabliſhed at *Hooks-mills*, about a quarter of a mile from the end of *Wilder-ſtreet*, St. Pauls, in a pleaſant and healthy ſituation, where a neat chapel has been erected, and a chaplain appointed for performing public divine ſervice every Sunday at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and alſo at 6 in the evening during the ſummer. 4. *Merchants-hospital*, King-ſtreet, for 19 ſeamen and 12 ſeamen's widows. 5. *Colſtons almshouse*, St. Michaels-hill, for 12 men and 12 women, a handſome ſpacious building of freeſtone, with a chapel in the centre. 6. *Trinity hospital*, Old-market, for 22 perſons above 50 years old. 7. *St. Nicholas almshouſe*, King-ſtreet, for 16 elderly women. 8. *Foſters almshouſe*, Steep-ſtreet, St. Michaels, for 7 men and 7 women upwards of 50 years of age. 9. *Alderman Stephens's almshouſe*, Old-market, for 16 freemens widows or daughters. 10. *Alderman Stephens's hospital*, Temple-ſtreet, for 12 women of 60 years old, widows or daughters of freemen. 11. *Merchant Taylors hospital*, Merchant-ſtreet, for 9 perſons. 12. *Ridleys hospital*, Milk-ſtreet, for 10 old batchelors and maids, a neat building of freeſtone. 13. *Strange's*, or *St. John's-almshouſe*, Tower-lane-ſteps, for 13 old women. 14. *All-saints almshouſe*, Tower-lane-ſteps, for 8 old women. 15. *Burton's almshouſe*, Long-row, for 16 widows. 16. *Preſbyterian alms-houſe*, Stokes-croft, for 12 women. This with the ſchool, form a ſpacious, decent building. 17. *Dr. White's hospital*, Temple-ſtreet, for 6 men and 6 women. 18. *St. James's poor-houſe*, Barrs-ſtreet, for 12 women. 19. *Spencer's almshouſe*, Lewins-mead, for 12 perſons upwards of 50 years old. 20. *Gift-houſe*, St. James's-back, for 6 widows or maidens. 21. *Poor-house*, St. James's-back. 22. *Tucker's-hall*, Temple-ſtreet, for 6 old men or women. 23. *Weaver's-hall*, Temple-ſtreet, for 4 widows of weavers. 24. *Baptiſt poor-houſe*, Milk-ſtreet, for 5 old women. 25. *Baptiſt poor-houſe*, Redcroſs-ſtreet, for 4 aged perſons. 26. *Redcliff poor-house*, called, *Roger Magdalens of Nunney*, without Temple-gate, for 8 women and 8 men. 27. *Redcliff-hill almshouſe*, founded by Mr. Canynges, for 14 perſons. 28. *Houſe of mercy*, Colſtons-parade, founded by the late Mr. William Fry, for 12 widows. 29. *St. Philips work-houſe*,

house, Pennywell-lane, a neat and ſpacious building. 30. The *work-houſe*, of the *FRIENDS*, New-ſtreet, a handſome edifice. 31. *Aſylum for the blind*, Callowhill-ſtreet, ſupported by voluntary ſubſcription; a benevolent and praiſe-worthy inſtitution! may it have ample encouragement from thoſe who can clearly ſee, *corporeally*, and diſcern *mentally* its unſpeakable propriety, and probable utility. Let the following old ſtanza excite thoſe to gratitude and generoſity, who are in full poſſeſſion of all their ſenſes, and of a plenitude of the good things of this life.

I, ſee blind people, with my eyes,
To Hoſpitals I walk,
I hear of them that cannot hear,
And of the dumb, I talk.

To all theſe exhibitions we muſt add, the DISPENSARY for lying-in women, ſupported by voluntary ſubſcription: an annual ſubſcription for the *diſcharge of debtors* confined in Newgate: ſubſcriptions for the recovery of perſons apparently *drowned*; and for the relief of *ſtrangers*: the ſeveral annual feaſts; viz. of the *clergy*: of the *nobility* and *gentry*, natives of the County of *Gloceſter*, of the gentlemen of the *anchor*, *dolphin*, and *grateful* ſocieties; at all of which, very conſiderable ſums are collected for various charitable purpoſes, and faithfully applied; to the honor of the merchants, gentry, clergy, and opulent Citizens of Briſtol, who know the way to their pockets, and have hearts and hands ready to compaſſionate the diſtreſſed, and to adminiſter all neceſſary and ſuitable aſſiſtance.

Moſt of the *hoſpitals* and *almſhouſes* are ſo liberally endowed, as entirely to provide for and maintain their inhabitants; and to all of them there are annexed ſome donations or emoluments that alleviate the burdens of life, and afford relief and comfort in declining years. But for the particulars of endowments &c. we refer our readers to a publication printed for T. Mills, Bookſeller, in Corn-ſtreet, which may be had of him or the other booksellers, price 1s.

We ſhould not forget the numerous and reſpectable ſociety of the Captains of Ships, who meet together in autumn at the *Buſh Tavern*, and go in proceſſion to the *Cathedral* to attend divine ſervice and a ſermon, then proceed to ſome public hall to dinner, and afterwards ſubſcribe liberally to the ſupport of a fund for the maintenance of the widows of any of their deceaſed members. This ſociety flouriſhes and increaſes in opulence, is properly adapted to the precarioufneſs of the lives of ſeamen, and found of great utility to ſurviving widows and their families.

This

This City has a long liſt of benefactors to boaſt of, who have left large ſums of money, or eſtates in land to charitable uſes. The Corporation of Briſtol have, to their honor, recorded them all in a book, open to the inſpection of the whole body, where the wills are all inſerted, the lands deſcribed which are allotted for their ſupport, and their ends aſcertained, ſo that nothing but wilful inattention and neglect can ever occaſion their being miſapplied or loſt. *Barrett* in his hiſtory gives a long liſt of donations to the City in lands and money, which are to a vaſt amount, but too numerous to inſert in a work of this limitation.

Chap. XVI.

Various miſcellaneous particulars concerning Briſtol.

BRISTOL was a Borough at the Conqueſt, and very early ſent two burgeſſes to Parliament by ancient preſcription. A liſt of its repreſentatives is extant from the 23d of Edward the 1ſt, 1295. None can vote for members but thoſe who are freemen by birth, freehold, ſervitude, purchaſe, donation, or by marrying a freeman's daughter. The number of freemen is from 7 to 8000. The preſent repreſentatives are the Marquis of *Worceſter*, and Lord *Sheffield*.

Briſtol is dignified with the title of Earldom. The preſent Earl is a clergyman; the right Rev. *Frederick Hervey*, Lord *Hervey*, D. D. Biſhop of *Derry* in Ireland.

Strangers who ſhall be deſirous to view the City from the adjacent hills, may be recommended to *Brandon* hill, a pleaſant, lofty conic eminence or mount, about 250 feet in perpendicular height from its baſe, from which it riſes almoſt to a point, and is partly covered with verdure and ſome buſhes on which the neighbouring laundreſſes dry their linen. It is named from a chapel dedicated to Saint *Brendanus*, which formerly ſtood on its ſummit; and affords thoſe who mount it a beautiful view of part of Briſtol, (a great part being intercepted by St. *Michaels* hill) and of the country for many miles round, particularly of *Lansdown*, ſome buildings of *Bath*, *Dundry* hill and tower, beautiful village of *Clifton*, *Leigh* and *Durdham* downs, the *Welch* mountains beyond the great River *Severn*; *Kingswood*; and the River *Avon* at the foot of the hill. This hill appears to be a rock covered with a thin ſtratum of earth, which in ſome places is deficient and leaves the ſtones quite bare. The rock is valued by artiſts for grinding colours or hard ſubſtances, for which there is not any ſtone known to be ſuperior to it. In the civil wars the top of this hill was fortified

tified by the *monarchical* army, againſt the *Parliament* of England, and part of the trenches yet remain. On the ſouthern ſide towards the bottom is a neat and pleaſant path that leads to *Clifton*. Near this is a row of decent houſes lately built and named the *Queen's-parade*, the eaſtern ſide of the hill is covered with new and elegant buildings as already noticed, which we hope will ſoon be protracted to Clifton.

There is a beautiful view of Briſtol and the country from *Montpelier*, which is ſituated to the North, not half a mile from Stokes-croft turnpike. *Totterdown*, and *Pile* hills without Temple-gate, and *Windmill* hill near *Bedminſter* church, command various and pleaſing proſpects of the City and Clifton: from *Bedminſter* down and the adjacent fields, there are uninterrupted views of the whole collection and extent of buildings from *Vincents* rocks weſt, through Clifton and all over Briſtol to its eaſtern extremity. In the apertures between the buildings in *Horfield* lane, St. *Michaels*; and on *Kingsdown* to the end of *Somerſet* ſtreet, Ninetree-hill, are views of the conſiderable extent of the eaſtern part of the Town, and of the adjacent Country and villages.

In Briſtol there are people of ſeveral different countries, languages and religions: it receives large colonies from Wales, Ireland, Scotland, America, Glocesterſhire, Somerſetſhire, Devonſhire and moſt parts of England and the world, ſo that a general characteriſtic of its inhabitants cannot be given. The gentry, merchants, capital traders and medical men are generous, live well, keep elegant carriages and country houſes. The ladies, gentlemen, and decent ranks in Briſtol dreſs faſhionably, having *Bath* almoſt at their gates, and a great reſort of nobility and gentry to the Hotwell. Literature and genteel education are more cultivated here than ever, and there are circulating Libraries in various parts of the Town. The natives pronounce Engliſh better than the people of any other part of the Weſt of England, though they retain a few peculiarities of Gloceſter and Somerſetſhires. Polite, well bred and well informed people pronounce with propriety; and people of different parts of the Town pronounce differently. The languages ſpoken commonly, are Engliſh, Welch and Iriſh; and there is every dialect of Engliſh uſed here that is known in England. The ſhopkeepers are active, induſtrious, obliging, upright and punctual, and generally ſell as cheaply as they can. The loweſt claſſes are ſharp, witty, droll, profligate and votaries to Bacchus The common women are numerous, of all dreſſes, ranks and prices, and nocturnally perambulate as in London. The populace are apt to collect in mobs on the ſlighteſt occaſions; but have been ſeldom ſo ſpirited as in the late tranſactions on *Briſtol-bridge*, (October 1793) where they twice burned

turned the toll-gates and posts, resisted the magistracy and military, prevented the taking of the toll, and at the risque and with the unhappy and lamented loss of several of their lives and limbs (which should, if possible, have been spared,) have perhaps for ever abolished this (now) obnoxious taxation.

The principal coffee-houses are, the *Exchange*, and opposite it *Jacks* coffee-house; the *British* in Broad-street, and the *Assembly* coffee-house on the Key. Though there are many taverns in all parts of the Town, the principal are the *Bush* in *Corn-street*, and the *Rummer* in *Exchange-alley*. Travellers of quality, and gentry generally put up at the *Bush*, which is an inn as well as a tavern, and has excellent accommodations: or at the *White-lion* and *White-hart* inns in Broad-street, the principal inns in the City.

There are 5 newspapers printed here weekly. The *Bristol Mercury* is published on Monday morning by *Bulgin and Rosser*, Broad-street; the *Bristol Gazette*, on Wednesday evening by *Pine* in Wine-street; on Saturday morning are published *Sarah Farley's* Journal by *Routh and Co.* Bridge-street; *Bonner and Middleton's* Journal, by *Bonner*, Castle-green; and *Felix Farley's* Journal, by *Rudhall*, Small-street. A list of the Bankers may be found in the Directory.

There is every gratification and amusement in Bristol that a rational person can desire. They who are for pedestrian exercise have neat and convenient walks within, and superlatively pleasant and delightful walks without the Town. The equestrians have at their election the adjacent downs of Durdham and Leigh, the hills to Portishead, Walton and Clevedon in view of the Bristol channel, the delightful villages of Ashton, Leigh, Wraxal and Backwell on one side, and of Kingsweston, (the seat of Lord Clifford) Westbury, Henbury, Almondsbury, Stapleton and Frenchay on another, to which we may add Brislington, Knowle, Dundry, and the New and Old Passages, excursions to which add greatly to the health and felicity of the inhabitants. They who are fond of the water, may make most pleasant voyages up the River, or down to the channel so low as the Flat-holmes, where there is a good house of entertainment. For the lovers of music and dancing there are the Assembly rooms and concerts. For the lovers of plays, the Theatre; for the literary, the circulating Libraries and booksellers shops; for the athletic, the tennis-courts, and for those who are fond of bathing and swimming, the spacious bath and dressing houses, pleasant gardens and good accommodations of *Mr. Rennison*, near to *Stokes-croft* turnpike; and the conveniences for bathing in the River Froom, at the *Fox*, *Baptist-mills*, about half a mile from Bristol. The various stages and hackney coaches will accommodate those persons or parties who are for a pleasant ride into

the country; and they who are pleaſed with pulpit exhibitions need not go one day in the week unſatisfied.

Having already pointed out the principal antiquities and curioſities of Briſtol, the ſtranger will not be at a loſs to find them; and it will be proper to make a few obſervations on the Statues of this City.

The equeſtrian ſtatue of William the 3d. in Queen-ſquare, deſerves particular attention. The King is habited as a *Roman Cæsar*, his right arm is extended, and he points with a truncheon as if he were commanding. This is univerſally allowed by Connoiſſeurs to be the nobleſt equeſtrian ſtatue in the Kingdom. It is thus deſcribed by *H. Jones* in his poem of Clifton.

What grand magnificence on Virtue grows,
What Squares, what Palaces of late aroſe,
How wealth, how taſte in every pile appear,
With ſtill improving grace from year to year!
Lo Queen's —— enrich'd by *Ryſbrack's* Roman hand;
See *William's* finiſh'd form majeſtic ſtand;
His martial form expreſs'd with attic force,
Erect, like Antonine's, his warlike horſe;
With lofty elegance and grecian air,
To feaſt the well pleas'd eye, and fill the ſquare.

The ſtatue of *Charles* the 2d. in royal robes at the *Guildhall*, is in a good bold attitude, but wants a new globe and ſceptre. The ſtatues of the Kings *Belinus* and *Brennus* at St. *John's* gate, have a moſt antique and venerable appearance. On *Temple-conduit*, is a noble ſtatue of Neptune caſt in metal, who holds in the hand of one extended arm, a trident, and in the hand of the other the tail of a fiſh whoſe head is under one of his feet. There is a very decent ſtatue of the founder or benefactor of *Trinity-hoſpital*, *Old-market*, in a niche at the upper end of the building. The ſtatues on the northern ſide of the College-gate, though ancient deſerve notice. The two crowned Kings are for *Henry* the 2d. and King *Stephen* above him; on the other ſide of the arch the lower ſtatue is of *R. Fitzharding* the founder of the Church, the other is not known. On the ſouthern ſide, the two lower ſtatues are of the Abbots *Newland* and *Elliott*; one of the ſtatues above, was for the *Virgin and Child*, the other is unknown. The ſtatue of our *Lady* on *Redcliff tower* was well executed for the time, below is another of *Jeſus*, and in a nook behind, fronting the eaſt, another of the founder, *Simon de Burton*. Theſe are beſt viewed from the top of the ſteps that lead to the northern porch.

Of all the ancient Croſſes that were in Briſtol, one only remains, *Temple-croſs*, which, as it is not in the way, may remain much longer. It is octangular, all of ſtone and is converted into a watch-houſe.

Sermons

Sermons are not only preached in the regular places of worſhip in this City, but frequently given *gratis* in the ſtreets, by inſpired, and vociferous orators, who voluntarily *expoſe* themſelves for the good of their fellow creatures. There is ſomething remarkable in the obſervation of the Sabbath here. At nine o'clock in the morning, the tenor bells of all the pariſh Churches are riſen and rung a knell for half an hour, and fallen: then the bells in each tower are chimed, for ſome time, which from about 20 Churches make a very ſolemn jingling; theſe are ſucceeded by ſmall bells called *ting tangs*, which toll the people into Church. The ſame commences at 2 in the afternoon. The birth day of *Mr. Colſton*, Nov. 13, that liberal donor to this City, is obſerved here with great ceremony; all the bells in the City are rung muffled, the whole night before that day, beginning at 12 o'clock, and ſo all the day; and various ſocieties meet in honor of his memory.

The ſtreets, ſquares, lanes and paſſages of this City are upwards of 500, and more than there are in any other City or Town in England; after our auguſt metropolis this is the largeſt and moſt populous place in England, and one of the principal Cities of Europe.

Chap. XVII.

Account of ſome eminent Perſons and Authors, natives of Briſtol.

SEBASTIAN CABOT, the diſcoverer of *Newfoundland* in 1498, was born in Briſtol, of Genoſe parents. He was commiſſioned by Henry 7th, who ordered a Ship to be victualled and manned for him at Briſtol to make American diſcovery: he found the inhabitants of the iſland clothed with the ſkins of beaſts, and great plenty of bears who catched fiſh with their claws, King Edward the 6th, 1549, granted to this *Sebaſtian*, an annuity of £166 for his natural life, and appointed him grand pilot of England.

William of Worceſter, prieſt of St. James's-pariſh, was born on *St. James's-back*, his father was a ſkinner and glover. In 1431 he was ſent to Hartſhall in Oxford. He is ſaid to be the firſt who tranſlated any of *Cicero's* works into Engliſh, which was his diſcourſe on *old age*, preſented by him to *W. Wainfleet*, Biſhop of *Wincheſter* 1473, and he complains that his preſent was without any beneficial effect to himſelf. To him we are indebted for his latin notes on Briſtol written about the year 1480, which contain particular deſcriptions of the churches, religious houſes, ſtreets, lanes and every thing worthy of notice in this City. His manuſcript lay long hid in *Bennet-college, Cambridge*, but was decyphered and publiſhed by *Mr. Nasmith* in 1778.

William

William Cannynges, a principal merchant and foreign trader, a friend and patron of learning and religion, a benefactor to the poor, and the repairer and finiſher of Redcliff-church, was born in Briſtol and was 5 years old at his father's death in 1405. His brother *Thomas* was then 10 years old, was afterward ſent to London, became a grocer there, and ſerved the office of Lord Mayor in 1456, the very year in which his brother *William* was mayor of Briſtol, ſo that London and Briſtol, the two principal trading Cities, had two brothers for mayors in the ſame year.

Robert Thorne, who founded and endowed the principal grammar-ſchool in this City, was a native of it, and bleſſed with a plentiful fortune and with a liberal and benevolent mind.

Tobias Mathews, archbiſhop of York, was born on Briſtol-bridge. He was a very noted, frequent and eloquent preacher. He kept an exact account of all the ſermons he preached, by which it appears, that when dean of Durham he preached 721, when biſhop of that dioceſe 550, and when archbiſhop 721, in all 1992. He preſented to the Citizens of Briſtol, many books towards forming a library, "for the uſe of the aldermen and ſhopkeepers," and died 1628.

Dr. William Thomas, biſhop of Worceſter, was the ſon of John Thomas, linen-draper on Briſtol-bridge, and born 1613. He was educated at *St. John's-college, Oxford*, deprived of his living by the Parliament in 1644, and made biſhop of Worceſter in 1683. He refuſed to publiſh King James's declaration for liberty of conſcience, and alſo to take the oaths to King William, and while preparing to leav ehis palace and biſhoprick, died in the 76th year of his age.

Edward Colſton Esq. was born here 1636, lived in *Small-ſtreet*, where he was a very ſucceſsful merchant, never inſured a Ship and never loſt one, and acquired a very large fortune, the principal part of which he expended in doing good. Having been choſen to repreſent this City in Parliament, and his buſineſs in London increaſing, he removed thither. He ſent £3000. at one time, by a private hand, to free the debtors in Ludgate. At another time he ſent 1000l. to relieve the poor at Whitechapel. He annually freed debtors for ſmall debts in Whitechapel priſon and the Marſhalſea; and twice a week had a quantity of beef, dreſt, which with the broth was diſtributed to all the poor around him. In his more advanced years, he lived a retired and devotional life at Mortlake in Surry. His partiality and great benefactions to Briſtol are well known: and notwithſtanding all his public donations, he left more then £100,000 among his relations and dependents. What adds greatly to his character, is, that he performed his principal works of charity in his life and health, [he delighted in beneficence, was

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an excellent and eminent example to the opulent of poſterity, and deſerves, in Briſtol, ſomething more than the ringing of bells to perpetuate his memory: a ſtatue of braſs, on a pedeſtal of marble, erected on St. Auguſtines-place, oppoſite to the ſchool he founded.

Sir *William Draper* was the ſon of a Cuſtom-houſe officer of this port, who placed him under the Rev. Mr. Bryant, maſter of the Cathedral grammar-ſchool. He effected with great conduct and reſolution the reduction of the Manilla and Phillippine iſlands in 1762, and was created Knight of the Bath. He lived afterwards ſome years at Clifton, and engaged in a controverſy with the celebrated *Junius* in defence of the marquis of Granby, and ſhowed himſelf as able at the pen as the ſword. He left Clifton and lived at Bath, from which he removed to London, where he died.

Thomas Chatterton was born in Briſtol on the 20th of November 1752. His father was maſter of the charity-ſchool in *Pile-ſtreet*, one of the ſingers at the Cathedral, and ſexton of *Redcliff* church, which laſt office his anceſtors had held for near a century and a half. He died before the birth of his ſon, who received ſome inſtructions from a Mr. Love, the ſucceſſor of his father in the ſchool, from which one of the greateſt human geniuses in the world, was returned to his mother as *too dull to learn*. His own parent then undertook his education, and taught him to read, and he *taught himſelf* whatever he could acquire. He was, in general, ſerious and penſive; and often ſeemed to be loſt in thought. In his *childhood* he commenced an author and a poet, and there is a copy of verſes called the *apoſtate*, ſtill extant, and written by him at a very early period of his life. He was a great reader, eager after books on every ſubject; and it appears that in one year he had read upwards of ſeventy. He was admitted into Colſton's-ſchool in Auguſt 1760; while he remained there, he was a poet, and acquainted with poets, *Mr. Thiſtlethwaite* (a kindred genius) was his cotemporary and companion. He left the ſchool in Auguſt 1767, and was employed by a *Mr. Lambert* an attorney, as a ſcrivener. He wrote a lampoon on his late ſchool-maſter, for which *he was beaten* by the ſapient and merciful attorney. He had very little to do while with him, being in general employed not above two hours in a day, ſo that he had ſufficient time for reading and compoſition. He had an enthuſiaſtic paſſion for gothic buildings and ancient engliſh verſes. When at a certain place in the fields, he would lay himſelf down, view Redcliff-church, as if enraptured, and utter ejaculations concerning the ſtructure, and the demolition of part of the ſpire. He read books of heraldry, divinity, ancient poetry and chivalry. Mr. Green a bookſeller now living, ſupplied him with many ancient volumes of poetry, and alſo with *Chaucer's* works, the whole gloſſary to which he tranſcribed. He

had

had ſeveral other gloſſarys of ancient words, and being ignorant of any dead or foreign language made a great progreſs in mimickry of ancient Engliſh. When Briſtol-bridge was opened, he compoſed an account of the ceremonies uſed at the opening of the former bridge 500 years before. He wrote this on an old parchment, which a Mr. Rudhall ſaw him prepare for the purpoſe of deception. Finding that ſome *wiſe ones* were *taken in* by this effort, he proceeded to compoſe various poetical pieces which he aſcribed to a pretended Thomas Rowley, of the 15th century. His ſpelling was ancient, his diction, phraſeology and figures were modern; and the old words he uſed, taken from various authors were the words of two or three centuries. All his pretended antiques, poetic or proſaic, were, to diſcerning well informed perſons, evident impoſtures. The late Rev. *Mr. Catcott*, vicar of Temple, knew him well, pronounced his abilities to be equal to the compoſition of his productions, and believed him to be their author; and obſerved that he had transfuſed into one of his *old* works the matter of a converſation that had paſſed between them a few days before. *Mr. Barrett* ſurgeon, and a *Mr. George Catcott*, of Briſtol, received his imitations and in ſome ſort patronized him. He ſent ſome ſpecimens of his poetry, and ſome account of ancient painters of Briſtol, all entirely fictitious, to *Horace Walpole Eſq.* who immediately diſcovered them to be forged imitations. *Mr. Lambert* having found a letter on *Chatterton's* writing deſk intimating an intention of his deſtroying himſelf (perhaps being not thoroughly pleaſed with himſelf for exerting his abilities, to deceive) diſmiſſed him. He then went to London to write for the bookſellers, and his works, antique and modern appeared in the Town and Country magazine, and many other periodical papers. It appears by his letters that he was well paid; and we have no account of the cauſes of his coming to want. But alas! he became neceſſitated, ſome ſay *diseased*, and was too proud to accept aſſiſtance from his friends. Once indeed a neighbouring apothecary, ſuſpecting him to be hungry, prevailed on him to eat ſome pickled oyſters, which he devoured with great avidity. A woman who knew that he had faſted for three days, ſolicited him to dine with her, which he refuſed, aſſerting that he was not hungry. In theſe circumſtances the *unhappy*, but *scientific* and *valuable* youth, took a fatal quantity of opium, and deprived the world and his friends of one of the greateſt geniuſes that ever lived in it, he was then about 18 years old. His works have been ſince publiſhed, ſome who were not by nature and information qualified to judge of them, were *taken in*. The late *Dr. Mills* dean of *Exeter*, injured his reputation in the learned world, by aſſerting and attempting to prove the real exiſtence of *Rowley* and *Turgot*, and the antiquity of *Chatterton's* poems,

poems, which were written in a *modern ſtile, not known* at the period for which they were compoſed. *Mr. Warton, Mr. Tyrwhitt,* and *Mr. Malone* found them to be forgeries and imitations. In April 1776, *Dr. Johnſon* and *Mr. Boſwell* went to Briſtol to enquire upon the ſpot, concerning the authenticity of "Rowley's poetry." They called on *Mr. Barrett* and ſaw ſome of the *pretended originals,* which they found were executed *very artificially,* but from a careful inſpection of them, and a conſideration of the circumſtances with which they were attended, they were fully ſatisfied of the impoſture, which had already been clearly demonſtrated from their internal evidence.

This very ingenious and ſenſible youth was in religion, a *Theiſt,* and in *politics* a *Whig.* It is abſurd for thoſe who did not believe him capable of fabricating *Rowley's* poems to propoſe the erecting a monument to the memory of his abilities; but if natural genius, cloſe application, early acquiſition of ſcience, and truly poetic compoſitions ever merited a public and laſting memorandum, thoſe of *Chatterton* did, who if he had poſſeſſed courage to live for happier times, might have been one of the principal ornaments of his City and Country.

Mr. James Thiſtlethwaite, native of this City, now reſident in London, already mentioned as a cotemporary with Chatterton, has been the ingenious author of ſeveral novels and poems, and various other miſcellaneous productions. He is at preſent in ſome reputable department of the law.

Mrs. Ann Yearſley, a favorite child of nature, whoſe genius and mental powers have diſtinguiſhed her among the literary. Her publications, moſtly poetic, are numerous, and pleaſing proofs of her good ſenſe and large benevolence. Mrs. Y. now keeps the circulating Library at the *Hot-wells,* and we cannot but wiſh to her all due attention and liberal encouragement.

The reader is not to ſuppoſe that theſe are accounts of all the eminent and literary perſons who were natives of *Briſtol.* There are in *Barrett's* hiſtory, memoirs of many other reſpectable perſonages, the names and characters of a few of whom, have been noticed in the former parts of this work. The *mere names* of the others we ſhall not inſert, as ſuch nominal liſts are of little or no utility; and therefore we have omitted them and other liſts, to leave room for more important matter and proper information; and to render all our pages readable and uſeful.

Chap. XVIII.

Of the HOTWELL.

Its ſituation, ancient uſe, nature and properties of the Water, its particular virtue and efficacy in various diſorders. Concerning St. Vincent's-rocks, CLIFTON, the great increaſe of buildings there, and the diſcovery of another EXCELLENT MINERAL WATER.

THE warm ſpring or fountain called the *HOTWELL*, is one quarter of a mile weſtward from the liberties or boundary of Briſtol, in the pariſh of Clifton, on the Gloceſterſhire ſide of the River Avon. Such an excellent ſpring, ſo warm, and ſo copious as to diſcharge (according to the beſt accounts) 60 gallons in a minute, could not eſcape the notice of our anceſtors, and eſpecially of the ſailors who were ſo often paſſing up and down the River, and who had eyes to ſee, and knew heat from cold, as well as their ſucceſſors.

There is a tradition that ſailors (and doubtleſs other people) uſed it externally for ſcorbutic complaints and for healing ſores. There was anciently a reſervoir of brick made for it and thus it remained till the beginning of the laſt century. The earlieſt topographer of Briſtol, *William of Worceſter* who wrote in 1480, mentions it twice in his book. Page 185. "Fons ibidem in parte "de *Ghyſton Cliff*, in fundo aquæ, et eſt ita callidus, ſicut lac, vel "aqua Badonis," which may bear the following tranſlation: *In the ſame place is a fountain, on the ſide of Ghyſton Cliff towards the bottom of the River, and it is ſo warm as milk, or like the water of Bath.* And again, page 223. "Fons callidus emanat de profundo aquæ "Avyn, ſicut eſt Bathoniæ." *The hot well flows out from the lower part of the River Avon, and is like the water of Bath.* For the reader will be pleaſed to obſerve, that on its immediate efflux from the rock, the water is much warmer than when it is pumped up for drinking; and alſo that it feels and taſtes warmer in winter than in ſummer, and in very cold days it heats the glaſs into which it falls from the cock.

At about twenty ſix feet below high water mark, and ten feet above low water, this ſalutary ſpring riſes forcibly out of an aperture in the ſolid rock. Dr. *Randolph* in his treatiſe on this water attributes its firſt reputation to its efficacy in the ſtone and gravel. In the former part of the laſt century it was reſorted to for various diſorders

diſorders cutaneous and internal; and in the latter part, about 1670 it was rendered more famous by being found a ſpecific in the diabates. The ſtory of *Gaggs* the baker I advert to with reluctance, his cure having been the conſequence of a *dream*. It was rather a ſuperſtitious piece of buſineſs: he was, we are informed, *ſeized* with a diabates, and as he lay ſo very ill that he was deſpaired of, he dreamed that he had drank plentifully of this water, and was much refreſhed by it. He ſoon procured ſome of it to quench his thirſt, and after uſing it a few days, he came abroad, and recovered to the ſurprize of his acquaintance. It was *well* for *Gaggs* that the water cured him, and were the *cure* mentioned without the *dream* it would be much better. The virtues of this mild and healing ſpring, becoming more generally known, and its reputation and uſes attracting more patients, ſtrangers as well as reſidents, the Corporation of Briſtol took on them to provide for the convenience of viſitants, and for the reception and uſe of the water. In 1661, the ſum of £100 was iſſued out of the chamber by order of council to make the way from the City, by *Rownham* paſſable for coaches and horſes to the Hotwell. In 1691, Sir *John Knight* mayor of Briſtol to prevent the tide from mixing with the ſpring, raiſed a work of ſtone around it higher than the tide ever roſe, but the weight of the water incloſed, endangered the loſs of the ſpring by altering its courſe. In 1695, the company of merchants of Briſtol, who are lords of the manor of Clifton, granted a leaſe for building to Sir Thomas Day, Robert Yates, Thomas Callowhill Eſqrs. and ſeveral other citizens, who recovered the ſpring, erected the Hotwell-houſe, made proper foundations for pumps which raiſe the water 30 feet high, and contrived pipes through which the waſte water of the ſpring might run into the River: in theſe pipes are valves which open to let the water out, but ſhut when the river water is coming in,

Many experiments have been made by ſeveral eminent phyſicians to diſcover the diſtinguiſhing properties of this water. It is natural to ſuppoſe that in its ſubterraneous paſſage through the rocks, over different ſtrata and among ſuch a variety of mineral and other ſubſtances it muſt be impregnated with their ſeveral virtues. In the common ſpring water of the neighbouring rock-houſe, *Farenheit's* thermometer ſtood at 50 degrees, the water of the Hotwell taken immediately from the pump raiſed it to 76, and as the heat of a perſon in health ſeldom exceeds the degree of 96, it follows that the Briſtol water is little more than three fourths of the human heat.

The learned Doctors, *Brookes*, *Sutherland*, *Randolph*, *Keir* and others have largely treated on this excellent and uſeful water; from their labours and our own obſervation, we ſhall introduce a

few neceſſary particulars concerning its properties and uſes. When received into a glaſs from the ſpring, it appears ſparkling, and abounding with air-bubbles which riſe from the bottom and ſides to the ſurface, as if it were in a ſtate of fermentation; and is alſo of a whitiſh colour, which gradually goes off as it grows cold, nor can any degree of heat ever after raiſe it to a ſimilar colour. And therefore they who would have it in perfection, ſhould drink it at the ſpring, where it has a delicate, ſoft, milky taſte, beyond that of any other medicinal water that is known in England. It appears perfectly pellucid; and though it is ſo warm and ſoft to the taſte, it is in reality hard, and will not diſſolve ſoap equably, but curdles it into white maſſes. It will not waſh linen, or extract the virtue of tea ſo well as common water, but after expoſure to the air for about three weeks or longer, it will anſwer theſe purpoſes full as well. It leaves a ſenſation of dryneſs on the palate, is perfectly without ſmell, pleaſing and grateful to the ſtomach, cooling, and quenches thirſt. Bath waters are beneficial when the ſecretions from the blood are diminiſhed, Briſtol when too much increaſed; Bath attenuate powerfully; Briſtol incraſſates; Bath is ſpirituous and helps defects; Briſtol is more cooling, and ſuppreſſes plenitude, with its conſequences, inflammations and hæmorrhages. If we may judge of the contents of Briſtol water from its effects, which are exceedingly deterſive and healing, it partakes of chalk, lapis calcarius and calaminaris: it fills ulcers with fleſh and cicatrizes them,

Another *author* obſerves, that the Briſtol water is found to contain an earth reſembling levigated pearls; ſo ſubtile and fine that no art can imitate it, ſuſpended by means of fixed air, together with vitriolic, and a ſmall portion of marine ſalts.

Doctor *Higgins*, one of the firſt lecturers and teachers of chymiſtry in *London* having been at great pains particularly to analyze this water, has found that a Wincheſter gallon contains

	dwts.	*grs.*
Of calcareous earth combined with vitriolic acid in the form of ſelenite	0	8½
Of calcareous earth combined with acidulous gas,	1	12¾
Of marine ſalt of magneſia,	0	5¼
Of ſea ſalt,	0	6½
	2	9

And that it moreover contains eight ounce meaſures of acidulous gas, beyond the quantity retained by the calcareous earth in the heat of boiling water; and two ounce meaſures of air, equal, if not ſuperior to atmoſpheric air in purity.

But whatever the ſubſtances are that impregnate it; from its ſpecific

ſpecific lightneſs above other waters, it is plain that there is but little of a terreſtrial or corruptible part in it. It receives no taint through length of time or alteration of climate, but retains its purity in whatever part of the world it is ſent to, which occaſions a great and continual demand for it abroad, ſo that it may now be procured in moſt foreign countries.

This water is equally warm, good and ſalutary at all times in the year, winter as well as ſummer; and there are many conſiderable perſons and families who have made the Hotwells or Clifton their ſtated places of reſidence for the benefit of drinking it; therefore, they who wiſh to try and experience its virtues, need not delay till the ſpring or ſummer, but immediately have recourſe to this healing fountain.

When we conſider how agreeable this water is to ſight, ſmell and taſte, how clear, pure and ſoft: its gentle degree of heat, ſo adapted to various diſeaſes, and the many cures wrought by it on thoſe who prudently apply to it in time, it appears that it has an undoubted title to a place in the firſt claſs of medicinal waters.

The proper method of preparing it for being drank by thoſe who cannot take it at the fountain head, is to place a bottle of the water in a pan as deep as the bottle is high, to draw the cork of the bottle, to pour hot or boiling water into the pan up to the neck of the bottle; to let the bottle ſtand a few minutes, and the water will have nearly the ſame degree of heat it had when taken from the ſpring: thus it is rendered more agreeable to the taſte, and its virtues have greater power of exertion.

The celebrated uſes of Briſtol Hotwell water are to temper an *hot acrimonious blood*, to palliate or cure *conſumptions, weakneſs of the lungs, hectic fevers and heats.* It is ſucceſsfully preſcribed in *uterine* and other *internal hæmorrhages* and in *inflammations*, in *ſpitting of blood, dyſentery, immoderate flux of the menſes*, in *the fluor albus, and perulent ulcers of the viſcera.* It is of great uſe in *old diarrhœas*, in *gleets* and eſpecially in the *diabates* for which it is particularly extolled; and in other caſes where the ſecretions are too much increaſed, and the humors too thin; in the *ſtone and gravel, and the ſtranguary;* in *colliquative ſweats*, in *nervous atrophy*, in *ſcorbutic* and *rheumatic caſes*, in *colics*, the *gout, loſs of appetite and indigeſtion*, in the *venereal diſeaſe*, and both internally and externally in *cancers* and the *king's-evil.* In theſe diſorders *Bath* waters are not only improper but hurtful; they are at variance with a milk courſe, and the *Briſtol* water cannot often be judiciouſly directed without the uſe of a milk diet or ſome cooling, nutritive regimen.

Doctor Keir obſerves "It has been found that conſumptions even in their laſt ſtages, when the obſtructed part of the lungs were come to ſuppuration, and an ulcer was manifeſt, when the body

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was waſted almoſt to a ſkeleton, when nocturnal ſweats were profuſe, and even colliquative diarrhœas were common, that a ſudden ſtop has been put to the rapid career, the ſymptoms gradually mitigated, and a recovery at laſt obtained by the regular and long continued uſe of this water and a ſtrict milk diet." And in ſcorbutic and convulſive colics, ſpaſms, and convulſions, the Doctor informs us, that the water has ſucceeded beyond imagination. Concerning the diabates, he obſerved, " Among all the remedies hitherto recommended for the cure of a diabates, none comes up to the medicinal water of Briſtol; this of late years has been reputed almoſt a ſpecific in this diſtemper, and certainly not without reaſon, ſince daily experience proclaims the truth." And further he informs us that " In general, the uſe of theſe waters is both innocent and ſafe, notwithſtanding their powerful virtues: the patients in moſt caſes may drink freely of them and without reſerve; and though it is not always ſo, yet if any one will venture without directions, I know of no medicinal water, in the uſe of which a perſon may with leſs riſque be his own phyſician."

This water is principally drank by viſitants in the ſpring, ſummer and autumn, but by many ſtated reſidents all the year, who have found the water and the ſalubrious air of Clifton ſo beneficial and ſtrengthening to their conſtitutions, that they have fixed their abode here. In conſequence of this, there are now Balls and Aſſemblies in winter as well as ſummer. In the ſummer there are undoubtedly more opportunities, and better conveniences for the free enjoyment of the air and the uſe of exerciſe, which in many diſtempers contribute not a little to the cure.

Medical preparations for drinking this water are not always neceſſary. It may in general be ſafely ventured on by the viſitant. But in particular caſes, the phyſician will preſcribe according to the ſtate and ſtrength of the patient.

The uſual method of taking the water, is to go to the pump-room in the morning and drink a glaſs of it which contains half a pint, and then to ſit down with the company about half an hour. A band of muſicians perform every morning during the ſeaſon; each perſon who chooſes, ſubſcribes five ſhillings to them. For thoſe who prefer exerciſe to ſitting, there is a colonade with ſhops, built under the rocks, and a gravelled parade about 800 feet long, ſhaded with trees, by the ſide of the River, ſo that the company may enjoy a dry and pleaſant walk when it rains, or an airy, cool, and ſhady walk in the warmeſt ſeaſon: alſo during the influx and efflux of the River, they may be entertained with the ſight of the ſhips and veſſels that generally paſs up or down. When the half hour is expired, another glaſs is to be drank; and at about five o'clock in the afternoon the ſame quantity is to be repeated. This

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is to be continued for the firſt two or three days, after which the water may be increaſed to three glaſſes before breakfaſt, ſtaying ſome proper time between each, and to as many in the afternoon.

Theſe ſix glaſſes a day are generally the quantity drank by each perſon while remaining at the Hotwell, which is ſo far from being thought a taſk, that it is done with pleaſure and by ſome with avidity, the water being ſo relieving, grateful, and pleaſant to the taſte.

Some who have not ſuddenly found a great alteration for the better, have imagined that the water has failed of uſe to them; the effects of this water tho' ſlow are ſure, as patience and perſeverance will convince them who are curable and to whoſe caſes they are ſuitable. Many who have drank this water for ſome time, and thought that they had received no benefit, and went away, have found the advantage ſoon after, have repented that they had not drank it longer, and have returned at the firſt opportunity to renew their potation. In a word, it is *phyſically impoſſible* that in many of the diſorders before mentioned, ſuch a mild, healing, medicinal water, and ſuch excellent and moſt ſalubrious air as that of Clifton and the adjacent downs, hills and ſea, *can be uſeleſs*, therefore they evidently *muſt be uſeful* to all who reſort to them for pleaſure or curation. For the ſtrengthening of delicate conſtitutions, and the purification of thoſe that are corrupted, ſuch water and ſalubrious air cannot be found together in the Kingdom.

It is earneſtly recommended to thoſe who have tender lungs and delicate frames, not to delay an application to the remedies which bountiful nature preſents in this place, till it be too late: and alſo to the gentlemen of the faculty, not to detain their conſumptive patients under their treatment, till their caſes become deſperate, but to ſend them in time, when perhaps the water and air with a very little medical aſſiſtance, may perfect their cure.

The ſeaſon commences commonly about April, or the beginning of May, and continues till the end of September or October, and has generally a great reſort of company, who have excellent accommodations of every kind; proviſions are plenteous and at reaſonable prices, the vegetable productions, early, copious and excellent; and for thoſe who cannot walk, or who prefer to ride, there is one of the fineſt countries in the world for carriages or horſes. The downs are near to the Wells, lofty and ſpacious, covered with verdure all the year, and abound in odoriferous plants and herbs, which diffuſe a ſweet ſmelling ſavor; they are enlivened by the moſt agreeable proſpects on every ſide, and the reſort of the company who daily take the air here in carriages and on horſes. From hence are ſeen the Briſtol river quite down to Kingroad or the Severn ſea, and the ſhips moving or lying at anchor

chor there, and (beyond the Severn) the lofty mountains of Wales, and the cool refreſhing breezes from the ſea, even in the hotteſt weather, ſtrengthen and refreſh the lungs.

There are various amuſements for the company at the Hotwells. They whoſe ſtrength will permit, frequently ſail down the River in boats, ſometimes accompanied by muſic, which, when echoed and re-echoed by the rocks, has a moſt delightful effect, not only to thoſe on water, but to auditors on land. Companies often ſail down as far as Portſhead; and if they take cold collations with them, go aſhore and dine in the woods, which are ſhady, cool, rural and extremely pleaſant: through the various apertures of theſe, there are views of the *Briſtol-channel*, Steep and Flat *Holms*, the oppoſite Welch mountains, and adjacent country. Many ladies and gentlemen, croſs the River at *Rownham* ferry, and walk to the ſweet and wholeſome village of *Aſhton* to eat ſtrawberries or raſberries with cream; a delicious and ſalutary repaſt. *Kingsweſton* inn on the hill has numerous viſitors from the Hotwells. This hill commands beautiful proſpects of the Briſtol-channel, the mouths of the Avon and Severn, of the ſhips at anchor in King-road, and part of ſouthern Wales.

There are three ſets of large, elegant public rooms; the *firſt*, is called, the *old*, or *upper Long-room*, kept by J. Barton: the *ſecond*, on the oppoſite ſide of the ſtreet, is called the *lower*, or *New Long-room*, kept by J. Ferry. At theſe are public breakfaſts during the ſeaſon, every Monday and Thurſday alternately, with cotillions and country dances, for which each perſon pays 1s. 6d. The Balls are on Tueſdays: ſubſcription to which is one guinea at each room, and for walking in the rooms and gardens, and reading the papers 5s. Subſcribers to the Balls are allowed two tickets, which admit two ladies: non-ſubſcribers pay 5s. each ball. The *third* ſet of rooms are at *Clifton*, entitled YORK *houſe*, *Hotel and Tavern*. This has an elegant Ball-room with a good organ: and commands a pictureſque view of Leigh woods and the downs. The whole building is a *capital Hotel*, handſomely fitted up, and extremely well calculated for parties who arrive here, or make excurſions for a few days to this delightful ſpot. It is kept by W. Evans, and is ſituated in *Glocester-place*.

The maſter of the Ceremonies at the Wells, is *William Pennington* Eſq. who is diſtinguiſhed in the rooms by wearing a medallion of gold and a ribbon. In 1785 this gentleman was inducted to the office, which (as at Bath) is attended with emolument as well as honor; every ſtranger who viſits the Hotwells pays him an acknowledgment for his attention. Soon after his election, he directed that the following regulations ſhould be hung up in the rooms for preſerving the dignity of the public entertainments, viz.

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The Maſter of the Ceremonies, whoſe inclination coincides with his duty to conduct the entertainments of this place with proper decorum, yet without unneceſſary reſtraint, requeſts the favour of the company to attend to the following rules:

1ſt. That a certain row of ſeats be ſet apart at the upper end of the room, for ladies of precedence, and foreigners of faſhion.

2d. That every lady who has a right to precedence, deliver her card to the Maſter of the Ceremonies on her entering the room.

3d. That no gentleman appear with a ſword or with ſpurs in theſe rooms, or on a ball night in boots.

4th. That after a lady has called her dance, her place in the next is at the bottom; and for the future it is to be underſtood that no lady of rank can avail herſelf of it, after the country dances are begun.

5th. That on ball nights, when minuets are danced, ladies who intend dancing there, will ſit in a front row, for the convenience of being taken out and returning to their places.

6th. That on all occaſions ladies are admitted to theſe rooms in hats, not excepting the balls given to the Maſter of the Ceremonies.

7th. That the ſubſcription-balls will begin as ſoon as poſſible after ſeven o'clock, and conclude at eleven, on account of the health of the company.

8th. It is earneſtly requeſted, that when a lady has gone down the dance, ſhe will be ſo polite, as not to retire till it is concluded.

W. PENNINGTON.

On the 1ſt of Nov. 1755, the Hotwell water ſuddenly became very red, and ſo extremely turbid that it could not be drank. All conjectures concerning the cauſe of this phenomenon were then in vain. In a few days time, the news of the earthquake at *Liſbon* gave a dreadful ſolution to enquiries concerning the change in the water; which ran foul a long time before it recovered its former purity.

On the very ſame day, the water of a well in a field belonging to Mr. John Harriſon, near St. George's-church in Kingſwood, which had been remarkably clear, became ſuddenly as black as ink, and continued unfit for uſe, nearly a fortnight.

Between Rownham and the Hotwell-houſe, riſe on each ſide of the river a magnificent range of rocks, which are not more remarkable for their height, than for their being equally ſo on both ſides of the river, the ſtrata in ſome places anſwering on each ſide for about one mile and a half in a ſerpentine courſe. Theſe conſtitute one of the greateſt natural curioſities in England. The rock beyond the *Hotwell* and on the ſame ſide, is named St. *Vincents*, on the higheſt part of which was formerly a chapel dedicated to that Saint, who was a native of *Spain* and ſuffered martyrdom at Va-

lencia, A. D. 305, therefore the ſpring was called St. *Vincent's* well, which is now its propereſt name, as it is of the adjacent buildings or Town which it has occaſioned. The chapel was ſtanding in the time of *William* of *Worceſter*, who deſcribes it as being 27 feet long and 9 feet broad.

This grand rock of St. *Vincent*, which is 300 feet high, furniſhes the natural philoſopher with many curious foſſils; the botaniſt with ſome ſcarce plants; the antiquarian with the remains of a *Roman Camp*, (ſee page 4) and the leſs curious enquirer with a view of the moſt aſtoniſhing and dreadful precipice. Theſe rocks for the moſt part when broken up, are of a duſky red, brown or chocolate coloured marble, very hard and cloſe grained, and on being ſtruck with a hammer emit a ſtrong ſulphureous ſtench. This will bear a poliſh equal to any foreign marble; and when ſawed into ſlabs and poliſhed, it appears beautifully variegated with veins of white, bluiſh grey or yellow. It is frequently uſed for chimney-pieces, (of which there is an agreeable ſpecimen in that of the pump-room;) but principally for making of lime, for which purpoſe there is not any ſtone in England ſo good as this, nor is any lime ſo ſtrong, fine and white, which excellent properties occaſion a very great demand for it from abroad.

Here and in the vicinity, men are daily employed in blowing up the rocks with gunpowder; vaſt fragments are frequently thrown down, and repeatedly ſtrike the precipice with dreadful craſh, and, with the loud report of the exploſion, re-echoed from ſide to ſide by the lofty cliffs, make a grand and awful noiſe, which reſembles thunder, and is ſometimes by ſtrangers miſtaken for it. Moſt ſpectators of theſe rocks are of opinion that they were once united and were ſeperated by ſome terrible convulſion of nature. It has been long talked of, to build a bridge of one arch from rock to rock over the *Avon*, and ſeveral plans and deſigns have been produced to the public for that purpoſe. Some years ago, *Mr. Vick*, an eminent wine-merchant of *Briſtol*, bequeathed £1000 towards this undertaking. But if the blowing of theſe rocks ſtill continues, the deſign will be rendered impracticable; and alſo their venerable appearance and grandeur will be diminiſhed, therefore it is hoped that the *company of merchants*, who are lords of the manor of Clifton, will prevent their further demolition, eſpecially as ſtone of the ſame quality may be procured on Durdham-down or lower down the river.

In the fiſſures and cavities of the rocks, are found theſe fine cryſtals called *Briſtol ſtones*, or *diamonds*, ſome of which are ſo hard as to cut glaſs, are exceedingly clear, colourleſs and brilliant; and when ſet in rings in their natural ſtate, have appeared of as high a poliſh and luſtre, as if they had been wrought by the moſt ſkilful lapidary.

Words

Words fail to expreſs the grandeur and richneſs of the ſcenes, rocks, ſhrubs, trees, flowers, herbs, plants and productions of this incomparably pleaſant and healthy part of the country. The ground on which we tread abounds with aromatic plants, the air is pure and perfumed with their refreſhing fragrance, and inſpires new life, health and chearfulneſs, the ear is delighted with the melodious notes and with the morning or evening ſongs of a thouſand feathered ſongſters, the eye gratified and the ſenſes charmed, and the valetudinarian once more enjoys the bleſſings of incipient eaſe and vigour.

CLIFTON is indubitably one of the moſt pleaſant, healthy and elegant villages of the Kingdom; its air is ſo remarkably pure and ſalubrious, that it has been long and by various authors ſtiled the montpelier of England. It commands a pleaſing proſpect over one corner of the City, and of the veſſels ſailing up and down the Avon. On the oppoſite ſhore, the beautiful, wholeſome and well cultivated part of Somerſetſhire, completes the landſcape. This riſes gradually four or five miles from the river to the top of *Dundry-hill*, on which is a lofty tower, ſerving as a barometer, it being generally enveloped with miſts before rain, and when ſeen clearly indicates fair weather. The delightful ſituation of *Clifton*, has long ſince induced ſeveral opulent perſons and families to make it their principal reſidence. And the continually new acceſſions of inhabitants have occaſioned the hill to be almoſt covered with elegant piles of building and ſeperate manſions, moſt of which are built with freeſtone and deſerve attention. The number of houſes here and about the Hotwell below, have been lately much increaſed. *St. Vincent's-parade* under the rocks, and fronting the gravelled walk and river, is a new pile of freeſtone. *Albermarle-row*, *Hope-ſquare* and *Granby* place are of late erection. Above theſe are others riſing in gradation to the top of Clifton-hill where the houſes are airy and pleaſant, and command fine proſpects of the country around. There are on this hill, the *Prince of Wales's Crescent*; two noble piles of freeſtone incloſing a ſpacious walk called the MALL which is the beauty of Clifton; *Richmond* buildings, *Boyce's* buildings, *Rodney* place, *York Crescent*, and below that, another Creſcent which is to be fronted with freeſtone; and on Clifton-down *Sion-row* and *Gloceſter-place*, with many other new buildings which we have not room to particularize, and moſt of which are handſome, convenient comfortable dwellings, genteelly fitted up, and ſuited to the purpoſes of thoſe who reſort to the Hotwell for health or pleaſure.

The general price for lodgings at the Hotwells or Clifton, is, 10s. a week for each room from the 25th of March to the 29th of September, from which time to the 25th of March, it is only 5s.

for each room. Servants rooms at half price. The uſual price for boarding is 16s. a week, above what is paid for lodging, and this at all ſeaſons of the year. Servants are boarded at half price.

Elegant buildings are ſo increaſed at Clifton that it no longer remains neceſſary to particularize a few dwellings as ſuperior to the reſt. This place bids fair to become a grand City, and with the buildings below, will conſtitute a ſort of *Weſtminſter* and *Court-end* of the Town to *Briſtol*, it lying duly to the Weſt of this ancient City.

Oppoſite to the church is the houſe of Mrs. Goldney, celebrated for a curious grotto, compoſed of a vaſt variety of rare and curious ſhells, brought from various parts of the globe; the interſtices are enriched with *Briſtol* and other ſtones, different kinds of ſpar, mundic, metallic ores, foſſils and petrefactions. But we muſt refer the reader to the *grotto* itſelf; acceſs to which is granted to proper perſons by the lady of the manſion, who is one of the people *rightly* denominated *the FRIENDS*.

Farther on fronting *Clifton-down* is a houſe that belonged to the late *Sir William Draper*, who erected to the weſtern end of the garden before the front, an obeliſk of freeſtone, with a ſhort latin inſcription on its baſe to the late *Earl of Chatham:* and at the eaſtern ſide a *cenotaph* with latin verſes, and an engliſh inſcription to the memory of thoſe departed warriors who fell in various battles and ſieges in the *Eaſt-indies*, at *Madras*, *Arcot*, *Pondicherry* and *Manilla;* with the names of officers and liſt of the battles.

It is recommended to the reader to viſit the *Roman camp* on the top of *Clifton-hill*, where the remains of a windmill now ſtand; and to obſerve the marks of the ancient intrenchments and fortifications, where coins of the later Roman emperors have been frequently found.

In this *land of wonders* our readers will not be ſurpriſed to have a lately DISCOVERED MINERAL WATER announced to them. A few years ago was diſcovered by ſinking a well, at the houſe of *Mr. Davis*, at the *Two Nag's-heads*, in the ſtreet leading from *Mardyke* to the floating-dock, and Hotwells, an ineſtimable ſpring of water, of the Chalybeate, and other uſeful and excellent qualities; which good judges have eſteemed to be far ſuperior to any other mineral water of its kind in the Kingdom. It has been known, ſince its diſcovery, to have performed many wonderful cures on perſons who were deemed incurable by by the faculty, in *ſcrophulous*, *rheumatic* and *cutaneous* diſorders. We hear that the reſort of the public to participate of the benefits of this lately diſcovered and *valuable mineral water*, is continually increaſing. It ſharpens the appetite, raiſes the ſprits and ſtrengthens the body. Its efficacy is great and real, and is ready

to

to be atteſted by thoſe who have drank it, and found its ſalutary effects by happy experience.

Since ſome of the former ſheets of this treatiſe concerning Briſtol have been printed, a new *Cotton-manufactory* has been inſtituted in Temple-ſtreet, which already employs upwards of 250 perſons; and another of the Pontypool ware, on Temple-backs, which meets with great encouragement. The time of divine ſervice at the Magdalen-chapel during the winter, is changed from the morning to the afternoon and is to begin at 3 o'clock.

This hiſtory and deſcription of *Briſtol*, were finiſhed, October 28th 1793.

CHAP. XIX.

Of the Cities, Towns, Seats, and Curioſities of thoſe parts of Somerſet, that are in the neighbourhood of Briſtol.

BATH, 12 miles S. E. from Briſtol. This which was one of the ſmalleſt, is now one of the largeſt Cities in England. Its unrivalled, hot and excellent mineral water; its wholeſome air; elegant buildings, good accommodations and variety of amuſements, continually attract viſitants and eſtabliſh reſidents; ſo that it has been for many years, and is at preſent, increaſing in beautiful houſes and wealthy and polite inhabitants; is become, indiſputably, the beſt built City in the Kingdom, and the provincial metropolis of faſhion, taſte and elegance. The ancient part of the City is ſituated in a vale; and the modern on a riſing hill to the North. Each part has a ſet of Aſſembly-rooms, of which the upper are the moſt ſpacious and ſublime, and each has a Maſter of the Ceremonies. The ſquares, obeliſks, circus, creſcents, and many magnificent and regular piles, remind the literary traveller of *old Rome*, of which Bath is the neareſt reſemblance that this country can afford. The buildings that particularly deſerve notice, are the lofty Cathedral, St. Michaels-church, and St. Mary's-chapel, (like St. Paul's Covent-garden, but in a ſuperior ſtile) the Guild-hall, the parades, Queen's and St. James's ſquares; the circus, the royal creſcent; Landſdown-place and chapel; ſeveral beautiful ſtreets, Milſom, Gay, Brock and New King ſtreets; and over the new Bridge, Laura-place and Great Pultney-ſtreet, 100 feet wide. This City is of conſiderable extent, is a mile and a half long from S. W. to N. E; and ſtands in the firſt rank of Engliſh Cities, for magnitude, beauty and popularity. The paving and police of Bath are ſuperexcellent. It has 5 churches and 6 chapels for the eſtabliſhed religion, and 9 chapels and meeting-houſes for moſt other denominations. Here are ſeveral hoſpitals, ſchools and

and public buildings, which with the whole City are built of free-ſtone; and are governed by a mayor, recorder and common council. Three weekly newſpapers are publiſhed here; and the whole Town, its buildings, waters, and abundance of noble and polite company, are ſome of the greateſt curioſities in England. The lower part of the Town is much improving by act of Parliament. For particulars we refer the reader to both the *Bath Guides* in proſe and verſe.

WELLS, about 20 miles from Briſtol, a neat, pleaſant, rural and healthy City, which has one of the fineſt Cathedrals in England, (St. Andrews) built by *Robert de Lewes* and *Joſeline de Welles;* its outſide has a moſt venerable appearance, and the weſtern front is very magnificent, being an entire pile of ſtatues much admired for ancient gothic imagery. It has one tower over the croſs and two at the weſtern end, in one of which is a fine peal of bells, the tenor of which weighs 3 tons. *St. Cuthbert's* church is a handſome ſpacious gothic ſtructure. The Biſhop's palace, walled in and moated round; ſome ancient arches, and a new ſhire-hall built of ſtone, are worthy of attention. The ſtreets are well paved. Near to this City are Wookey-hole and Chedder-cliffs.

DUNDRY, four miles and a half S. W. from Briſtol, is the loftieſt hill in this country, and commands moſt extenſive views of Briſtol channel downwards, coaſt and country of Wales, of the Severn upward, and to *Malvern-hill* in *Worceſterſhire;* of Bath, and eaſtward, of the *White-horſe* in *Wiltſhire*, 35 miles off. This hill and its proſpects are ſome of the greateſt curioſities about Briſtol, and well deſerve a viſit from curious travellers. The tower has a ſtair-caſe to the top; and has lately been repaired at the expence of £150. it was built in 1482.

PILL, on the S. ſide of the Avon about 5 miles from Briſtol; a Town chiefly inhabited by Pilots who tow the ſhips up and down the river.

CLEVEDON, 12 miles weſt from Briſtol, the ſeat of Sir Abraham Elton Bart. The rider to this place will have moſt beautiful proſpects of land and ſea.

BROCKLEY COMB, 9 miles W. S. W. from Briſtol, is much frequented and admired for its romantic beauty.

KINGSDOWN, 7 miles S. W. of Briſtol; from whence is dug the colour called *ſheep's redding*.

WRINGTON, 10 miles S. W. of Briſtol. Here are dug and prepared *zinc* and *lapis calaminaris*. And here was born Mr. *John Locke*, author of the eſſays on human underſtanding and on government.

STANTON DREW, 6 miles S. of Briſtol. Here are ſeveral remarkable ſtones in three different circles, ſuppoſed to be the remains of a druidical temple.

BRISLINGTON,

BRISLINGTON, 2 miles S. E. from Briſtol. In the church-yard is a ſtone with the following inſcription: "1542, Thomas Newman aged 153."

KEYNSHAM, in the road to Bath, a market Town, 5 miles from Briſtol; has a ſpacious old church with a good tower and 8 bells. It is alſo noted for *ſnake* or *ſerpentine* ſtones; and cakes made of elvers or ſmall eels.

ASHTON has the ſeat of Sir *John Smith* Bart. built by *Inigo Jones*.

CHAP. XX.

Of ſome Towns, Seats and Curioſities in the county of Gloceſter, and vicinity of Briſtol.

ALMONDSBURY, 7 miles E. from Briſtol, has a church with a ſpire; and a good inn on the hill, from whence there is a fine proſpect of the Severn ſea and adjacent country.

AUST-PASSAGE, 11 miles N. from Briſtol. Here is a ferry to croſs the Severn, two miles over. The houſe has good accommodations for company, and commands extenſive proſpects. Here King *Edward* the *elder* ſummoned *Leoline* prince of Wales to croſs the Severn and confer with him, which he refuſed to do. Therefore *Edward* paſſed over to him, who on ſeeing the King in the boat threw his robes on the ground, and leaping into the water, ſaid, "Moſt wiſe King, your humility has conquered my pride, and your wiſdom triumphed over my folly, &c."

BADMINGTON, the ſeat of the Duke of *Beaufort*, about 16 miles N. E. from Briſtol; a magnificent manſion or rather palace, with a park incloſed by a wall about 10 miles in circumference.

BLAIZE CASTLE, 4 miles N. from Briſtol, is a large triangular tower, on a fine eminence, commanding extenſive and delightful proſpects of the Severn, Briſtol channel and welch mountains. This was built, and the woods planted and walks laid out, by the late *Thomas Farr Eſq.* who was mayor of Briſtol in 1775, and afterward reſident in *London*.

COTHAM, a hill about a furlong N. W. from Briſtol. Here is a round tower or obſervatory 70 feet high, on which the ſpectator has fine proſpects of Briſtol, the land and ſea. Here is dug a curious ſort of ruſticated ſtone, uſed for embelliſhment of pillars and gateways.

FRENCHAY, 4 miles N. E. from Briſtol, a village that has many handſome houſes, and two meeting-houſes, one for the FRIENDS and another for the *Preſbyterians* which has a tower and bell. At the eaſtern end of the common is a remarkable *luſus naturæ*, taken out of a quarry at *Down-end*; an entire, perfect *muscle*, of nearly 2 tons weight.

KINGSWESTON,

KINGSWESTON, 4 miles N. W. from Briſtol, the ſeat of *Lord de Clifford*, a noble manſion of ſtone built by Sir *John Vanbrugh*. Here is a capital collection of paintings, extenſive gardens and plantations, and an incomparable hot-houſe. From this houſe, *Kingsweſton* and *Penpold* hills are ſome of the moſt beautiful proſpects imaginable, of the Avon, Severn, Channel and Wales.

NEW PASSAGE, 9½ miles from Briſtol; the Severn here is 3 miles broad, and the Paſſage-houſe very commodious.

PEN-PARK HOLE, 5 miles N. from Briſtol; a tremendous abyſs, about 300 feet deep, celebrated by various hiſtorians, and in the *philoſophical transactions*. On the 17th of March, 1775, the Rev. Mr. *Newnham* one of the *canons* of Briſtol Cathedral, with another gentleman and two ladies, went to explore the depth of this terrible cavity. Mr. N. lowered a line, and being near to the dark aperture, that he might be ſafer, laid hold of a twig that ſprung from the root of an aſh which grew at the mouth of it, but his foot ſlipping, the twig broke, ahd he was precipitated into this dreadful hell-kettle, in the ſight of his aſtoniſhed and almoſt petrified friends. That morning he had officiated at Clifton church, and read pſalm 88, in which are theſe words ſo deſcriptive of his cataſtrophe. "*Thou haſt laid me in the loweſt pit, in a place of darkneſs and in the deep.*" Perſons deſcended daily to ſearch for the body, which was found 39 days after, floating on the water. A particular account of this cavern is publiſhed by Mr. *Geo. Catcott*, with an explanatory copper-plate print, price 1s. 6d.

REDLAND, 1 mile N. W. from Briſtol, has a beautiful ſeat called *Redland-court*, built by *John Coſſens Esq.* from a deſign of *Mr. Strachan* Architect; and near it a very elegant chapel of freeſtone, with a turret containing a bell, crowned with a dome of lead, ball and croſs; a miniature reſemblance of St. *Paul's* at London.

STOKE BISHOP, 2 miles N. W. from Briſtol, where is a fine old manſion, the ſeat of *Lady Lippincott*. About a mile to the S. are a lofty houſe and tower of ſtone of a very good deſign, ſtanding on the brow of a high cliff that riſes from the bank of the river Avon; this building which greatly embelliſhes theſe parts and proſpects, is called *Cook's Folly*.

STOKE-HOUSE, 3 miles N. E. from Briſtol, the ſeat of the *Dutcheſs Dowager of Beaufort*. The late *Lord Botetourt* rebuilt it about the year 1760, and it is now a very noble manſion, on a fine verdant hill; the ſurrounding woods, temples and monuments well deſerve the travellers attention, and in the ſummer may be juſtly ſtiled, a terreſtrial Paradiſe.

F I N I S.